THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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TALKS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Blaine Addresses a Large Audience at South Bend.

Benefits of the Protective Policy Shown by Results.

Centuries Things the Americans Have Making a Mistake.

Mexico Has Not Changed the Duty on Live Stock.

Blaine in Indiana.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., October 29.—J. G. Blaine reached here at noon. A grand reception had been arranged, but through some misunderstanding it failed to appear and Blaine had been carried to the home of James Oliver, for lunch. Snow was on the ground and rain was falling, so there were only a few ventured out to meet the distinguished statesman. A speech was delivered at 2 o'clock at the town skating rink to a large and enthusiastic crowd of South Bend and Goshen republicans.

Mr. Blaine was introduced by Mr. J. L. Brick. The secretary smiled pleasantly in response to the hearty reception. "There is no subject," he said, "so continuously presented to the people of the United States as the tariff. There is no subject so continuously misrepresented in the United States as the tariff. Over the whole country, between the two oceans, at present, as far as the democratic party can call public attention to anything, there is no subject which is so universally discussed as the action of the republican party in passing the McKinley bill.

"I shall discuss no particular line or section of any bill. I wish to call your attention to a few general facts which I think are more important than any speech that can be made that embodies these facts, and these general facts to begin with are, that the people of this country today owe their prosperity in a larger degree to the system of protection than to any other law that was ever passed by congress. You hear a great deal about advance in prices and oppression of the poor man. I undertake to call your attention to the fact that under the last free trade tariff, which ended in the beginning of '86, you were paying more for everything that entered into your living, household expenses, what you had on your table and what you had upon your back, than you are paying to-day. Yet the whole country is resounding with the appeals of the democratic party to vote against the republican party because of the high prices they are putting on you. We have had protection now for 29 years. Go back, if you please, and consult the old tariff, you younger men, and you older ones will remember it. Compare its results with those of the recent tariff. Compare them article by article and you will find that in almost every case they are vastly cheaper now than then.

"The democratic party allege that protective duties increase the prices. That is their strongest point. I do not stand here to argue theories. I invite your attention to the fact that during the period of twenty-nine years of protection the tendency of prices for luxuries and the necessities of life has been steadily downward.

"So much for that aspect of the tariff. Every man who has a household has to consider that much, and if you do not find you are paying less for everything in them than you were under the free trade law enacted in 1883, I come back here and retract what I have said. If protection does so much for the individual, you have a far grander subject to contemplate if you look at the aggregate progress of the country under the system of the protective tariff. I mean these United States, this march of the American people, the greatest republic of the world. There is no country on the globe whose progress can compare with ours. We have more railroads than all the continents and islands in the world. Nearly five-sixths of these roads have been built since the republicans have been in power. Five-sixths of the railway mileage of this country has been built since the republican party came into power under Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

"I use this simply as an illustration, because it is the largest single interest we have. Now are our manufactories? What of our farming interests? What have we done for the population of this country? We have done cerebally more than doubled the population during the twenty-nine years of protection. Now we are a people of nearly 65,000,000. Before we were only 34,000,000. You will find this to be true if you will go through the statistics.

"I would like to ask any gentleman, democrat or republican, what part of the people of the United States or what portion of the government of the United States has been injured during the period. We have had, to be sure, a great struggle and a bloody war for the maintenance of the government, but we have acquired wealth despite the drain on the people of paying the expense of that war, the payment of a sum almost incalculable. When a man says to you that you are injured and touched in your daily living as a consequence of this tariff, ask him if you do not pay more for things under free trade than you do now? I think it is a good question to put to every democrat. What did you pay for calico? What did you pay for clothing in 1856 & 57? How does it compare with what you have paid in 1887 & 8, and 1889?

"Congress has taken another step, and has vindicated the reputation of the republican party, which is always ready to take a step forward, and at the time the steps should be taken. I do not desire to speak of any person or party, but I desire you to witness that all great movements of any advancement that have been made, all great steps taken in this country, have been taken by the republicans, and the democrats shouting: 'You can't do it.' (Cheers.) We needed further protection and we have gotten it. We want the republicans of Indiana united, to stand together as they did on the field of battle during the time of war. There is a great deal of interest also felt over the country about the state of Indiana. Indiana is one of the fighting states. You are trained in political fighting. You have never had an easy-going election since I can remember, and this time, fellow republicans, stand toe to toe and carry it to the bitter end. You want to watch this issue, for if you stand, the other states will be stronger. Indiana has given strength to this country in the present and should not go back in a single degree on the president who sits in the presidential chair.

"I came to speak only for a few minutes, and I have spoken the length of time; and in addition I have only to say that it is in your power more than any other state to promote those principles and to stand by the policy and strengthen it." (Voices: "Hurrah for Blaine.")

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Blaine went to Plymouth, where he met his wife and daughter in their private car en route for Washington.

Gladstone on the Tariff.

LONDON, October 29.—Gladstone arrived at Duncee to-day. He was presented with the freedom of the city and made an address in which he referred to the commerce of the city, which he said was threatened by the adoption of the new American tariff. He would not, however, he said, bring a railing accusation against the people of the United States. Protection, although it might inflict incidental collateral blows on other countries, did far greater mischief to the people of the country which adopted such a policy. Gladstone then proceeded to contrast the decrease in the tariff in England with the increase in the United States, and said he found comfort for England in the fact that it was not true that any tariff adopted by any government on earth could interfere seriously with the prosperity of Great Britain. The first effect of the McKinley bill would be to raise the standard of prices in the United States. This meant diminished power of exportation. This again meant that while we were damaged in one of our twenty markets we derived benefit in the other nineteen, from the diminished power of the merchants of the United States to compete with British merchants in any of them, this being due to the augmentation of prices in the United States and increased restraints under which the merchants of the latter country would have to work. He advised manufacturers to allow America to find out for herself the evil effects that will follow the adoption of the high tariff.

Revising the Tariff.

KANSAS CITY, October 30.—Regarding the prohibitory Mexican duties on American cattle, the following dispatch received here to-day seems to be authentic:

CITY OF MEXICO, October 30.—There is no additional duty on live stock, other than that which has been enforced during the past twelve months. The tariff is being revised, and should a new duty be imposed by the government due notice and time will be given shippers.

(Signed) THE TWO REPUBLICS.
(Newspaper)

Nickel for Armor Plates.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: The secretary of the navy has decided not to make any immediate purchase of nickel, to be used as alloy in the manufacture of steel armor plates. When the armor trials at Annapolis demonstrated the victory of nickel plate it was expected nickel would advance in price. As far as information possessed by the department could form the best judgment, some difficulty in procuring metal was looked for. Congress was asked to make provision for the purchase of nickel without delay. The urgency of the matter was made more obvious by the efforts making by foreign armor and ordnance manufacturers to secure for their works the product of Canadian mines, which was regarded as the most accessible. It seems no inquiry has ever been made into the exact quantity of nickel in the world. Disinterested authorities were somewhat at variance on the subject, and the statements made by operators of nickel mines, in effect that the metal was scarce, was evidently accepted.

The department detailed five officers to visit the nickel mines of the world with a view to learn their productiveness. Commodore Folger, chief naval officer, visited a mine at Sudbury, Canada, and has brought back some specimens. Lieutenant Buchingham was sent to the mines in Nevada, and officers attached to United States legations abroad visited the source of nickel in Europe. The results of those examinations show the supply of nickel to be unlimited. It now appears there is small occasion for immediate action. According to reports, all the nickel required for armor plates can be secured at the price proposed by the government. It was discovered early that reports to congressional bids would remove fallacy of anything like imposition upon the department, and consequent inquiries into the quality, quantity and cost of nickel have demonstrated that nothing short of a combination among the nickel miners would force the price to a degree of extortion.

Statements to the effect that the attitude of the government regarding nickel had increased the price do not appear to the navy department, whose purchase of nickel is limited only within a million dollar appropriation. While the Annapolis tests undoubtedly affected in one case, the material difference of cost will concern those nations which will adopt nickel plate. Whatever the difference may be, it does not seem to involve the United States. This government, according to one of its representatives, has developed a condition of affairs that leaves the purchasing price of nickel immaterial.

Quicker Than Action.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 29.—Mrs. M. B. B. Jackson, of Denver, has discovered evidence that she claims absolutely proves the manner of her husband's sudden death in this city during the fall of 1888, and the means employed to take his life. Suit is about to be entered by Mrs. Jackson against the officers for possession of the estate by virtue of the fact that her husband, though known by the name of Jackson, was a son of Mr. Gill. Mr. C. E. Yager, receiver of the United States land office at Denver, is at the Hotel Brunswick awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Jackson in this city. Mr. Yager and Mr. John Arkins, of the Rocky Mountain News, were the two men who identified the dead man in this city as the corpse of M. B. B. Jackson. Nearly everybody in Kansas City remembers the time that Jackson and his family came to Kansas City. He announced that he was a son of Mrs. Gill, and, though for reasons never given, he was induced to hide his identity for many years, he had then come to establish his identity and claim his inheritance.

The same day a telegram came to Mrs. Jackson summoning her to the death-bed of her mother in Denver. She left here, arriving just in time to see her mother pass away. A moment after she was startled by the receipt of a telegram announcing that her husband, whom she had left in good health in Kansas City, was lying dead in a house on West Ninth street. Foul play was suspected, and an investigation that is just coming to a close was instituted. For the time a thought of entering suit for her husband's share of his mother's estate was banished by Mrs. Jackson, who found a great deal of business thrust upon her in the matter of settling her husband's affairs.

Mr. Yager states that she has received payment of all insurance due her from several companies in which her husband had policies, and that during all the time that has elapsed since his death she has not faltered a moment in her sworn endeavor to bring her husband's supposed murderers to justice, for she believes and has living witnesses to prove that his death was procured. Nor has she changed from her plans to establish the right of a son to his mother's estate. Mr. Yager was a room mate of the unfortunate Jackson up to the date of the latter's marriage. He had known Jackson for many years and knew him to be what he claimed in the matter of parentage. He and Jackson were a long time friends, and out of that friendship he is doing all that he can to assist Mrs. Jackson to bring her husband's slayer to justice and establish her right to her husband's portion of the large estate.

Mr. Yager will go from here to Leavenworth to-night to meet Mrs. Mary Sutton, who resides at 1117 Ottawa street in that city. She is a sister-in-law of the late Mr. Jackson, and is also one of the heirs to the Gill estate. Mrs. Jackson is now on her way to Kansas City, and has telegraphed Mr. Yager that she has discovered proof of very important proceedings, dates of occurrence, names of parties concerned and has living witnesses to corroborate establish her husband's identity as well as the manner of his death.

Alaska's Appeal.

DENVER, October 30.—A Rocky Mountain News special from San Francisco gives the following from Alaska: The election for delegate in the United States congress from Alaska has resulted in favor of Capt. Jas. Carroll, of the steamship Queen. Such a seat does not yet exist, but the convention recently held passed resolutions asking congress to accord to Alaska a seat in the body. It also adopted a lengthy memorial setting forth the injustice of congress in so long denying to Alaska a representative in congress; also that the general law governing courts in Alaska, both civil and criminal, "render the administration of justice unstable, uncertain and long delayed; that there are no means of obtaining titles to the land, upon which we have built our homes, such less of obtaining titles to pre-emptions or homesteads which are considered of such inestimable value by other citizens of the United States; that we have no voice in the management of our schools; that the prohibitory liquor law is obnoxious to the people; that the postal service is totally inadequate. Congress is therefore respectfully memorialized to grant such early and appropriate legislation as will remedy such outrages upon this rapidly growing territory."

Killed by Brigands.

PARIS, October 30.—Residents of the village of Lescaula are excited over a crime committed there. A corn dealer named Sicard, his wife, two children and their servant were at the station waiting the arrival of a train, when brigands attacked the party. All were killed and robbed.

The noise occasioned by the crime, a tax collector at Salles, was entered by burglars and caught the throat of his housekeeper murdered by thieves.

Women's Missions.

BUFFALO, October 30.—The ninth annual convention of the Women's Home Missionary society of the Methodist church of the United States began here this morning. Mrs. R. B. Hayes, Mrs. Jennie Casseyet, daughter of ex-President Hayes, and many other distinguished ladies are present.

SIDE LIGHTS.

Birchall's Latest Story Investigated in London.

The American "Colonel" Said Been at Bailey's Side.

Saw He Was There When the Murder Was Committed.

Detective Officials Regard the Letter as a Money Forgery.

Investigating Birchall's Story.

LONDON, October 26.—Inquiries made at Morley's hotel, Trafalgar square, today to ascertain what truth was in the story from Montreal by Birchall, under sentence of death at Woodstock, Canada, for the murder of Benwell, elicited the information that Mrs. Birchall and the "Colonel", the alleged author of the letter received by Birchall, in which the writer acknowledged that he shot and killed Benwell, were at the hotel last January.

The books of the hotel show that an American styling himself "Colonel Lewis" arrived there January 1 and remained until the 24th. Birchall arrived January 16, and was a guest until the 18th. Stevens, of Montreal, the gentleman who told of seeing Birchall, Benwell and the "Colonel" at the hotel, registered at the hotel January 15 and left on the 22d. Colonel Lewis was well known by the servants of the hotel. They retain vivid recollections of him. They describe him as a somewhat pompous-looking man, five feet six inches high; stout; wore a long moustache; complexion inclined to fair; was a heavy drinker; generally known as "Colonel". Birchall and Lewis seemed to be on intimate terms, often together and appeared well in each other's confidence. Since January the colonel has often called at the hotel, but has not remained. He left directions that letters should be forwarded to Streatham, Surrey. His exact address has not been traced. Birchall and the "colonel," while at the hotel, often invited gentlemen to pass the evening with them. The servants can not identify any visitor who answers the description given of Benwell. "Colonel Lewis" went to America in October or November, 1889. His repeated visits to the hotel render it unlikely that he has been out of England since January.

A number of waiters at the Morley hotel state that they remember "Colonel Lewis" to have been there when the Benwell murder was committed. They remember distinctly that the manager of the hotel and the "colonel" discussed the murder.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., October 29.—The Jackson, Mich., letter is regarded as the clumsiest fabrication yet put forth. Examination of the hand writing and comparison with samples of Birchall's show a very general resemblance between the two, and in some cases a very striking likeness.

Mud and Purchase Agreed To.

BOSTON, October 25.—At a meeting of Atchison directors Friday the proposed acquisition of the Colorado Midland railway was fully considered, approved, and the contract of purchase agreed to. As a basis of agreement Colorado Midland stock is placed at a valuation of $30 and Atchison stock at $45. This requires 88,889 shares of Atchison to absorb the entire issue of the Colorado Midland. Two cash payments are provided for, as follows: Ten dollars for each share of Colorado Midland stock at the time of its deposit with the trustees, and any time in one year.

Director Baring said: "The Colorado Midland purchase was approved yesterday and an official statement will soon be made. Beyond this you can say absolutely that the Atchison does not contemplate the purchase of a mile of railroad property anywhere, and has no negotiation for any railroad property. You can say this most emphatically. Stories from the west of contemplated railroad extension are without foundation. The Atchison is not buying or building roads. It is in a strong position, has a cash balance from its reorganization and is not borrowing a penny."

A London Mystery.

LONDON, October 25.—The body of a woman found in South Hampstead locality last night shows the crime bears no resemblance to those committed by "Jack the Ripper." Medical examination proves the woman did not belong to the Whitechapel class. The body was that of a woman about 30 years of age, and well dressed. The throat was cut and the skull fractured. All the pockets were empty. A petticoat for covering a hook-and-eye fastening was found near by. It is supposed it was used to carry the body from the spot where the crime was committed to where it was found.

The body has been identified as that of Mrs. Boots, wife of a porter. Mrs. Boots left her husband yesterday, taking her child, whom she carried in her arms. The child was found near the place where the body was discovered. The whereabouts of the child is a mystery.

LONDON, October 25.—Further inquiry developed the fact that Mrs. Boots yesterday started to visit a woman named Nellie Percy, an intimate friend of her family, who was married, but lived separated from her husband. A search of the house in which the Percy woman resided resulted in the discovery that blood was strewn everywhere, windows were smashed, and a bloody carving knife and a broken poker smeared with blood and several locks of a woman's hair were found. Percy was arrested, charged with having murdered Mrs. Hobbs and his wife. Hobbs, who is suspected of complicity in the crime, is being closely watched.

Newspaper Sale.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—It is announced upon reliable authority that Murat Halstead, who owns a controlling interest in the Commercial Gazette, has sold to a broker a portion of his holdings. Whether the sale is completed with a contract to give the purchasers control of the paper is not known, but it is probable the sale settles that Halstead will remain in the east until the names of the purchasers from the broker are made known. There is much speculation on that point. General Agent and U. S. Carkson have been guessed by some as the men. The transfer of stock and reorganization, if any, will be done within 30 days.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Mr. Murat Halstead was seen to-day by an Associated press reporter in regard to the statement telegraphed from Cincinnati this afternoon that he had sold a portion and maybe the whole of his stock in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette to a broker. Mr. Halstead read the despatch very carefully, and commented upon it as follows: "I do not see why one cannot sell newspaper stock as well as railroad stock without public commotion. I have agreed to sell a portion of my stock in the Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati. I have contemplated doing this during the six months I have been engaged here, and that is all there is about it. There is no diplomatic scheme behind it, nothing revolutionary or in any sense remarkable. It is a strictly business affair, and in view of what I am about and proposed to do, it seems to me to be a transaction that will be advantageous. The rumor that connects me in that transaction with the names of two distinguished politicians is without any foundation. Since the matter is mentioned, it would seem to confirm the statement that I did not expect to return to Cincinnati in haste. I will also add that I shall remain a large stockholder in the Commercial Gazette."

Cubans for Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The department of state has received a copy of a petition forwarded by the Tobacco Growers and Cigar Manufacturers' union of Cuba to the Spanish government urging the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States. The petitioners assert that they are confronted with a simple problem, "on one side ruin, stagnation, misery," and "on the other abundance, wealth and a promising future." They say: "The United States buy from us tobacco and sugar to the extent of $85,000,000, and it is not strange that the American government should make itself strong on the absolute necessity we have of that market to demand reciprocal concessions, or, which is the same thing, exemption for their flour, lard, machinery, hardware and other articles in our tariff, to increase exports to this island. In one word, they want to pay us for the tobacco and sugar they consume, with the goods they produce. To-day they only sell us ten or fifteen million dollars, and they desire to increase this amount to the $85,000,000 they buy from us. This is what the McKinley bill amounts to."

Gen. Ruger's Report.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—General Ruger, commanding the department of Dakota, has submitted to the war department his annual report. Ruger says there is no reason in general to apprehend molestation of settlers upon ceded lands of the Sioux reservation, even by the most dissatisfied Indians, if the latter are kept under military observation for a time at a few points where friction will most likely result from settlements. Respecting the threatened trouble at Flathead lake, Mont., he says it appears upon inquiry that there is little probability of serious trouble; that enforcement by civil officers of the state prohibiting the sale of liquors to Indians and half breeds is the principal necessity of the case. He approves the post canteen system.

Doubted at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The department of state will not information respecting the alleged imposition by Mexico of a discriminating duty of $5.50 per carload on American cattle, reported from the west. Acting Secretary Adee says that when the Mexican government, by decree issued a year ago, increased duties on imported cattle and swine, which by the way were general duties and not directed especially against the United States, the department of state was informed of its action within 24 hours. While he cannot deny the last reported action, he is compelled to doubt it.

Did Not Save Him.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Houghwout Howe, who yesterday was married to Mary Sumerwood, daughter of Ben Sumerwood, of Ohio, died to-day of pneumonia.

After the marriage ceremony yesterday, Mr. Howe appeared to be greatly improved in health and to suffer less than for some time previously. Toward evening, however, he grew rapidly worse. Throughout the night he was delirious and struggle succeeded struggle. Every effort was made by his physician to protect the heart of the patient, and to quiet him. Mr. Howe's raving increased in violence and it was even necessary to make hypodermic injections to quiet the patient.

A sad night it was for the young bride. All through the weary watches she sat by the sick bed, not retiring or resting for a moment until 3 o'clock this morning, when she took an hour's rest. Later, as the morning passed, Mr. Howe's heart was found to be jumping at a fearful rate, and shortly after noon he died. Grouped around the bedside at the time were the young bride of a day, Dr. and Mrs. Roosa, Dr. Magruder and Isaac Roosa.

Mr. Howe was the son of the late Col. Frank E. Howe, of New York, and was well known both in this city and New York. At the time of his death he was dispatch agent at New York for the state department. He had held the position of private secretary to Postmaster James and disbursing officer of the International American conference.

Archbishop Feehan's Jubilee.

CHICAGO, October 30.—The second day of Archbishop Feehan's silver jubilee opened with a tribute from the three forks of the church. At 10 o'clock about eight thousand children from the parochial schools of the city gathered at the Auditorium in holiday attire, with bands, banners and emblems. The archbishop and visiting bishops were seated on the stage, behind them the clergy. The children filled the great Auditorium to overflowing. Under the directions of their teachers they presented a literary and musical programme, including the singing of a number of national anthems.

Pennsylvania Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania railroad, all lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for September, 1890, as compared with the same month in 1889, shows an increase in gross earnings of $835,666, an increase in expenses of $564,968, an increase in net earnings of $247,543. The nine months of 1890 as compared with the same period of 1889, show an increase in gross earnings of $4,375,564, an increase in expenses of $4,402,832, a decrease in net earnings of $27,367.

Ruined by the Hessian Fly.

KANSAS CITY, October 30.—An evening paper says that farmers and grain growers of Missouri and Kansas report that the Hessian fly has made an attack upon early sown winter wheat and that the wheat sown during September is ruined by the insects. Reports of severe damage come from Ottawa county, Kas., Lafayette, Cass and Jackson counties, Mo. It is believed that the damage is general and that all fields sown in September will have to be plowed up and the grain put in again.

Shooting Affray at Denver.

DENVER, October 30.—Geo. Copeland, the driver of a dirt wagon for the city, shot and wounded Fred Oliver, who is employed doing street work, at 8 30 o'clock this afternoon. They had some dispute at noon and the trouble culminated in the shooting. Oliver was shot in the left arm, and also struck the right hip. The wounds are not considered dangerous, although of a very painful nature. Cope and was arrested and taken to the police station.

Railroads Cutting Rates.

CHICAGO, October 30.—Chairman Finnicy, of the Western Passenger association, had a special meeting with the Chicago-Missouri river lines to-day to consider the Denver ticket matter. Mr. Finnicy has been making a vigorous investigation out there, and desires the representatives of those lines interested in that business to learn the result of his findings. These are withheld from the public, but it is understood that the chairman discovered a bad state of affairs, as far as the maintenance of rates is concerned.

Western Unitarians.

CHICAGO, October 30.—A meeting of the Western Unitarian conference, convened to effect a reconciliation between the Unitarian churches of the west, was resumed to-day. The separation grew out of an attempt several years ago to put the churches on a purely ethical basis. It was decided to form a conference association, made up of the president and secretary of each state conference.

Blaine's Return.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Secretary Blaine, accompanied by Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. Arrangements were conducted for Mr. Blaine and the postmaster general to leave here at 6 40 Saturday morning for Philadelphia, to attend the meeting at the Academy of Music, Saturday afternoon, and the reception at the Union League.

Union Pacific Earnings.

BOSTON, October 30.—The preliminary September statement of the Union Pacific railroad shows. Gross earnings, $3,640,594, increase $8,863, net $1,549,724, decrease $22,386. For nine months to September 30: gross $33,558,966, increase $3,540,288, net $10,536,844, decrease $801,186.

Seventh Day Baptists.

CHICAGO, October 30.—The national council of Seventh Day Baptists adjourned last night. The report of the committee on policy was adopted. It makes a change in the method of ordaining new ministers, whereby individual churches as well as associations have a voice. The office of deacon is raised to a dignity approaching that of elders in the Presbyterian church.

Declared Incest Incest.

CHICAGO, October 30.—Judge Tuley has rendered a decision that the state law, and city ordinance under it, forbidding the sale of beers on Sunday violate the enactments of race tracks, is unconstitutional, because they tend to grant special privileges and create a monopoly. The case grows out of last summer's fight between Ed Corrigan, proprietor of the West Side race track, and the bookmakers.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Biggest and Most Enthusiastic Meeting of the Campaign.

Two Ringing Speeches and a Strong Arraignment.

Hon. Alexander Guiteau of Gunnison the First Speaker.

Senator E. O. Wolcott Receives a Splendid Ovation.

The opera house was jammed and packed Monday to hear Senator Wolcott make one of the great speeches of his life. The gathering was the largest that has assembled in the opera house since the gentleman spoke there two years ago, every foot of standing room even being taken. A conspicuous feature of the assembly was the presence of ladies. They filled the parquet and boxes, were seated on the stage and in the parquet circle. The wife of the distinguished speaker occupied a box in company with a party of friends.

It was unnecessary for the band to play upon the streets to draw an audience, for the opera house was full long before the hour for beginning. A more animated scene never presented itself in this city. The house was nicely warmed and alight everything. The stage had been hung with flags and upon either side blanked with flowers, while seated upon it were many prominent republicans of the county. Among them were noticed Mr. J. E. Reynolds, candidate for the legislature, Mr. A. C. Humo, candidate for re-election as county commissioner, Hon. L. H. Grafton, Mr. L. P. Howe, Mr. E. E. Wilson, Mr. L. L. Gowdy, editor of the Republic, Mr. Reuben Berrey, Hon. Irving Howbert, Hon. C. W. Barker, of Manitou, Mr. C. P. Curtis, of the county central committee, and many others.

Judge James B. Severy of the county court presided over the meeting and introduced the speakers. The Centennial State band discoursed sweet music throughout the evening. Judge Severy introduced as the first speaker Hon. Alexander Guiteau, of Gunnison. Mr. Guiteau was taken sick so much during the early part of the campaign that we were anxious to see him. He is a very forcible speaker and was received with applause throughout and told a number of anecdotes that had proper application.

Mr. Guiteau began by saying that if he could get over his scare he would talk for a few minutes. He had during the speeches that he had been making during the campaign occupied the position of an exhorter, but this evening it had been decided that the best should come last and he was compelled to open the meeting. This he thought was a campaign of peculiar interest to all, both democrats and republicans, on account of the great interests at stake. All are interested in good government. The speaker referred to the great commercial interests of the land and of its natural products, and the question is how they can best be protected. It is the duty of all to study every proposition presented by every party. He took the parties up in their order, beginning with the independents. He discussed his position in regard to financial matters, and commended the national banking system. He did not believe the time had come for the government to go into business and run the railroads, he did not believe the government should hand money and loan it to the people at a low rate of interest, he denied the proposition that we are on the verge of a volcano. In discussing labor matters he said that if unions are reasonable and fair in their demands, they have a right to exist and meet, but that sometimes demagogues get in and trouble ensues. He does not believe that discontent exists in the ranks of the workingmen, and spoke of the great works being accomplished in this city and challenged any one to show that discontent exists here. The speaker would like to have any one claim of an affirmative proposition being made by the democrats in this campaign. They are trying to live off the discontent and strife in other parties. The man or party trying to exist without a purpose comes to a bad end. He challenged any one to show a speech made during the campaign that had not been copied from republican papers, and if that is the best they could do they had better quit business. Who among the democrats had talked about the great industries or the great interests of the country in the campaign? If his hearers had thought about these matters they had realized that great men and great minds are necessary in the conduct of public affairs, and the men who are making an outcry over the use of a little too much machinery or a few extra dens used are not big enough for the work. The democrats have not presented the issues so far in the campaign. The state ticket would be a credit to any state, and the men upon it are endorsed by the communities in which they live. It ought to be supported, because it is deserving and republican. The republican party comes with an affirmative proposition, to protect the great commercial and financial interests of the country. If the party could not succeed except by complaining of the loss of a little tax it would retire. It believed the republican voters would take the position that the men who have represented the state's great interests in congress should be supported. The speaker traced the history of silver legislation from the time of the war, and spoke of the great prosperity to come. The hearers wished to take part in the great prosperity given them around by Henry M. Teller. He wanted them to stand by him so that he could grace ores could be worked. Wages in Colorado are fair. What the laboring man wants is fair wages in good money, and let the mine owners and railroad operators make something too. Give us McKinley and the McKinley bill, James G. Blaine and reciprocity, Henry M. Teller and free coinage.

Judge Severy said that it was not necessary for him to make any comments in introducing the next speaker, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. The senator stepped forward and was enthusiastically received. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, making a splendid arraignment of the democratic party and setting clearly before the people the work of the Fifteenth congress. Senator Wolcott said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I cannot tell you how it gratifies and moves me, fresh from the feverish factions in Denver, to find this cordial welcome and this splendid audience. I had hesitated about coming, for my time had been engrossed by Denver politics, but I bundled some papers into my bag and thought perhaps I could find something to say, but this audience is, of itself, an inspiration.

I feel somewhat as the fellow did who had been raised and brought up in North Carolina. He thought he had had enough of it when he had lived there six years, and he drifted over into Virginia, and he struck a town and asked the proprietor of a store for a job, and the man looked him over. He says: "You look as if you came from North Carolina." He says: "Stranger, I did, and if I was back there I would come again."

It is gratifying to get away from the bickerings and the differences which crop out and disfigure the atmosphere in the capital of the state and come before a community temperate in thought and action, as we, as a unit, to whom the selfish considerations are subordinate to public welfare, who seek only the best good of the state and our common country, and discuss with them the issues of the day.

It is the unexpected which always happens. No single state in the union has benefitted so much by the splendid national legislation of the last ten months as Colorado. Its interests have been fostered and protected, its revenues have been greatly increased, beneficent legislation has brought the sunshine of hope to its undeveloped interests and stability to its present prosperous industries. Three months ago we would have laughed at the idea that there could have been any successful or even respectable opposition to the continuance in the national congress of the unelected republican delegation which Colorado has sent there ever since we have become a state, and at the outset of the few remarks I have to make, I wish to say to you frankly that, much as I desire, as an earnest republican, the success of the entire state ticket, I think all other considerations seem small compared with the necessity of electing a republican legislature which shall re-elect the Hon. Henry M. Teller to the United States senate. (Applause.) For twelve years, in the senate and in the cabinet, he has stood the leader of Colorado, devoted to its public interests, representing our hopes, aspirations and our best moods, ever crowned by the highest patriotism and the truest devotion to this interest; nor has his horizon been limited to state boundaries, his unflagging industry and zeal have made him easily the leader of the senators in the far west, and that leadership has been gratefully acknowledged. If, because of the disgraceful contests in Colorado, his return shall be endangered, this state is dishonored, the west receives an injury which years will not efface, and the nation suffers irreparable harm. So much do you lose, and in his presence, among friends, where personal friendship is added to party devotion, I will be pardoned for adding that if that disaster overtakes the state, the party and the country, I, too, shall lose the unflagging zeal and the warm friendship and the sage counsel and advice of my colleague with whom I have had the pleasure of acting during the last year, the influence of his presence and the charm of a friendship which no weak words of mine can express. There is, fortunately, no danger, but, where, in the leading county of the state, local corporation interests seem to over-ride the public welfare, it is for you to remember that in the other counties of this commonwealth a republican duty is reposed in you, and no matter what may happen in Arapahoe, there must be no faltering here.

It has become of late rather unfashionable even among certain republicans to recite the history of the republican party and its splendid achievements, to rehearse the sacrifices it made to save the union, to tell the story of its splendid work, not only in the reconstruction of the union, but in the readjustment of national credit, but we must never permit our use to forget this story—first, because every page of it is an inspiration and the highest patriotism, and next, because when we are called upon, as now, to determine which party we shall entrust with our vote, we are called upon to remember that in all the years since the republican party was born no measure has ever been passed, has ever been accomplished, for the amelioration of mankind that it has not been brought about by the republican party, and invariably by the opposition of the democratic party, masquerading in one device or another, but always the same party, utterly and unalterably opposed to human progress and human thought.

We live in very peaceful days. The questions which vex us are economical questions. In their discussion no platform speaker can hope to move you by his eloquence, but if these questions are questions which appeal to every fireside, to every citizen who toils and to every family throughout this broad land, and if statistics are somewhat dull, yet the result of a wise administrative policy must speak in the cause of prosperity throughout the country more eloquently than the recounting of any deeds of achievement, however glorious.

The republican party has now been in power two years since the last administration of Mr. Cleveland, and a sufficient time has elapsed whereby we can make a fair comparison between the tendencies and the working results of the two administrations. We were told, you remember, six years ago that, while the republican party had served a useful and a noble purpose, yet that its days of usefulness had passed and that its glory had departed; that if we would let the democratic party into the control of this country they would unearth the vast frauds that had been perpetrated; they would turn out these rich public officers who had been fattening at the public crib. They told you that the whole system of government carried on by the republican party had been forced to the core, and that all they wanted was a chance to look at the books, to get hold and take control of the government, and they would show us what a monster of iniquity and corruption had been raising hell of this government and conducting it for the last 28 years, and finally they taken so much they found enough weak men among the north to join with the solid south and give them the control of the government. And what did they do? President Cleveland's first inspiration seems to have been one of unreasoning hostility towards silver. Before he had got into his seat in the White house he was writing his recommendations to congress in favor of the demonetization of silver, and no single year even passed that President Cleveland did not promulgate his proclamation against silver, even the last year before he left the White house, and you remember the convention that met at St. Louis to nominate him, I felt, as I was, from silver states, filled with silver democrats from Colorado, they were cowardly enough to sit in their seats and pass a platform which contained no reference to the white metal. They made of silver a laughing stock and a mockery. Endeavoring to get the mugwump vote, whatever that is, he took his associates how much he favored civil service, yet he performed more beginning acts of turning out officers than did any president, before or since. The standing of the country abroad, ever since the war of 1812, until Mr. Cleveland's administration, had been of the highest order. Even in the darkest days of the war, you who are old enough will remember that our government would brook no insult and no outrage. It was reserved for the democratic administration of Mr. Cleveland to send a minister to represent us at the court of St. James, and to put into his cabinet a man who never had the courage to assert American rights, bringing upon us the disgrace of Behring's straits in the west and the fisheries in the east. There was, in the last year of his administration, one occurrence which, thank God, can never happen again, when, on a stormy day, thirty of our fishing smacks from Gloucester sailed into an English port for shelter and food and were driven out by Canadian authorities, and our government was cowardly enough not to enter any protest. When our administration came into power and our secretary of state took his place, Canadian poors never protested against the entry of American fishermen for any purpose whatsoever. (Applause.)

Through the whole four years of the administration came proclamation after proclamation to the effect that the protective policy which had built up our country for 50 years was wrong. We were told that duties should be lower. Every manufacturer we had throughout the country hesitated to make additions to his business; all manufacturing interests were paralyzed. This was followed, just before the close of the administration, by the Mills bill, the result of which was to bring in every manufacturing center of the United States great destruction of material interests, unsettling business and unsettling commerce. The Mills bill proposed the anomalous new theory that raw material should come in free, that the things which we do not produce in this country should be taxed, because that particular product paid the tax and not the consumer, and that raw material should be admitted free, even to the destruction of the raw material that was produced in this country.

Did you ever stop to think what raw material is? Water lays upon the bosom of Mother Earth, unpolished, may be raw material, but when the citizen, the laborer, puts his hand upon it and changes it or removes it, it then ceases to be raw material. They tell you that ores are raw material. Go into these mountain mining camps and see the long tunnels driven by the patience of the miner, through barren rock, the shafts sunk, the drifts driven, the work done for days and weeks and months until the seam of ore can be reached and the ore picked down and crammed into the dump and sorted and sent to the smelter, and tell me that is raw material. Take the sheep throughout your country, needing the tender care and solicitude of a shepherd, needing the watching through the long weary nights until the wool grows, protecting the sheep from injury from wild beasts or from cold, and tell me that wool is a raw material! (Laughter.)

As somebody said the other day, the question of raw material is a question of whose industry is affected. To the manufacturer of pig iron, the ore is the raw material. To the manufacturer of steel the pig iron is the raw material. To the manufacturer of tin cans, the tin plate is the raw material. To the canner of vegetables or fruits or meats the can is the raw material, and when you get back to the miner who digs out the ore, the canned stuff that gives him bread to get the ore out is his raw material. (Laughter.)

Upon that verdict of two years ago, that unmistakable verdict, the American people decided the one fact that we must never forget, in season or out of season, during a campaign or between campaigns, and that is that the American people intend to be the masters of its own resources, and upon that principle, so declared at the polls, congress has been passing, in my opinion, the most beneficent law that has ever been passed for the protection of its citizens since these states came into the union. A law, you may say, forced on sections against their will, and so it is, in an enlightened selfishness, if you please, which says that the American citizen is to be protected from all hazards and against the policies and the governments and the despotisms and the systems of every other country on the face of the earth. We require, you must remember, more of our citizens than any other country. What is needed in Europe for a peasant or a laborer? Nothing, but that he shall rise in the morning, and after his scanty meal, toil all day until night comes, and then go to his rude hamlet and sleep until morning, having earned the bare necessaries of life, with the certainty before him that when he becomes old and feeble, his days will be ended in the public alms-house, because the child on taking his place can never hope to earn enough to support him and keep him out of the poor house.

We have not that class of people here. We say to our citizens when they are born in the country or we make citizens of them, "You must be clean and decent and industrious people. You must send your children to school and educate them, and you yourself must, in your home, find some way to learn to read and write and exercise the amenities of life, for you are needed in future here; you are needed to fill the intelligent offices of American citizenship which this republic asks of all its citizens alike," and for selfish motives, if no other, the American people say to the workingman, "We won't stand any policy which shall put you at starvation prices, even if we pay a little more for the woolen cloths or the silk dresses of our wives, for we need you to make men of." (Applause.)

Mr. Wolcott then spent some time in discussing the McKinley bill, claiming that it was a reduction on the preceding tariff, giving a large number of statistics regarding the importation of several articles. He showed how the increase of duty on the few articles upon which there was an increase was so infinitesimally small that the burden would never be felt by consumers. The speaker claimed that the increased price of woolen goods in Colorado would be gained by the state many times over by the advance in the numbers and value of sheep in the state. He went on to say:

I misdoubt your attention to one particular, important industry which this bill protects, and in which we in Colorado were more interested than in all the products put together, and that is the protection of lead. You may be aware that up until the passage of the present law, the secretary of the treasury had always held that when lead ores were brought into this country and the ores contained silver, which is admitted free, and the silver in the ore had greater value than the lead had, it then became an argentiferous ore and paid no duty, and the result was that our Mexican friends saved all their ores, so that if originally they had more lead than they had silver in value, they put enough silver in the ores to make them worth a few cents a ton more for silver than lead, and thus these ores were admitted free. Under the present law this lead pays one and a half cents a pound, in accordance with the lead tariff law. We produced in 1889 154,478 tons of lead. Colorado produced 54,258 tons. The average price in New York last year was 87½ per ton. Immediately upon the passage of this bill the price went up and has since been maintained at $105 per ton, a gain of $22 for every ton. This makes a money difference in value of $1,574,352, added to the immediate, tangible wealth of Colorado because of the passage of this bill.

We did one thing further that I must call your attention to, and that is, we passed this reciprocity clause. It is a great deal more far-reaching than it seems to be. The substance of it is that where we have made importations free, if countries exact a duty upon our products, the president, in order to compel them to meet us in the same spirit in which we have acted, may say to them, "You must pay us a duty because you do not let us deal with you." It reaches not only South America, but Germany and France, which now shut out millions of dollars worth of our products.

We passed also a meat inspection bill which says to foreign countries, "We will inspect our meats and mark them, and if you shut them out, we, and good, but it shall be unlawful to adulterate any wines in Germany or France, and if you shut out our pigs, we won't take your champagne. We will mark our goods plainly, they are good enough for us and they ought to be good enough for you, and you will either take them or keep your adulterated stuff out of this country." (Applause.)

These are the features in brief of the principal measures passed by the last congress. My own share in them was slight. I am here claiming no credit for what they have done, but by my side, in the closing days of the last session, my colleague sat day after day in the hot, unventilated, close senate chamber, when his physician had told him it was absolutely unsafe for him to remain longer; that he ran the risk of a serious illness, when we actually had to get him away, he stuck here in the sweltering heat day after day until he could pass through the senate at least a bill appropriating a sufficient sum to build a government building in El Paso county. (Applause.)

The senator reviewed the silver bill and its effects on Colorado, and complimented Congressman Townsend upon his splendid record, he having secured the passage of more bills in the one session than had been done in four years previous. He concluded as follows:

With our national record it was fair for us to presume that the state ticket here would encounter no difficulty in the coming election. We nominated excellent men and there seemed no reason why they should not get the full vote. In this connection I should be untrue to myself and to you if I did not urge you as republican voters to cast your ballot for every man on the republican ticket. This brings me to a reference to a subject on which I am unwilling to be silent and on which I conceive it to be my duty to say a word. An intelligent public press is a mighty engine for good. It represents the wrongs of the weak by calling public attention to them. It exposes the errors of public officers and acts as a check on the stewardship of public officers, encourages every man in public life to a faithfulness of duty by according him praise when that duty is well performed. A public journal which stands simply as the instrument of oppression by its owner, simply the mouthpiece for unwarranted and unfounded attacks upon personal and political enemies, which represents solely the disappointment and bitterness of its political proprietor, is beneath the contempt of any decent citizen. (Applause.)

Wherever public charges are made, if they seem serious, they should be investigated, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you will find that their source discredits them. We all believe in honest public service; none of us have any use for unfaithful stewards. No party is so particular as to the integrity of its membership as is the republican party. You sent from this county, and there were sent from every county in the state, to your last state convention, men of the highest intelligence and character. They carefully investigated their state ticket before it was nominated. Their finding should be good enough for most men. It is good enough for me. I speak of this subject without malice, but without hesitancy, for I, myself, have suffered from these attacks for years, and I care no more for an unfair attack, whether it is a big paper in Denver or a little paper here, than I do for the wind that blows. (Applause.)

I know that the governor of this state, of whom I can speak freely for I have few affiliations with him, has lived in Colorado for years; that men believe him to be a decent citizen, that he represents large business and financial interests; you can't persuade his neighbor or a man who knows him that he is a thief, and no publication by a disappointed political enemy can make me believe that he has a dishonest hair in his head.

I have talked in this state since my return with educators; I have talked with the heads of our schools and colleges. Every man with whom I have spoken has told me that Mr. Dickinson ranks easily at the head of every public educator we have ever had in Colorado, that the improvements he has introduced into the school system, the care and intelligence with which he has performed his duties, have added immensely to the efficiency in Colorado. I have talked with his neighbors and friends about him, and I am unwilling to believe that he, too, is a dishonest man.

The fact is that a newspaper can throw dirt every day in the year, and in this state where population is rapidly increasing, strangers see a paper that is apparently reputable. They don't know the history of the newspaper or its owner. The other day I saw an incident in a check from this same paper upon the chief justice of this state, a Colorado Springs man. I know him as most as a boy, I know him as you know him, as the soul of honor and intelligence, and I don't propose that with my consent, any newspaper that assumes to be, but is not, in fact, republican, shall blast his honor without a protest from decent republicans.

There is no man, dead or living, who ever attained any prominence in public life, who has not met exactly this same kind of assault, except the proprietor himself, who seems to stand well with the editor and is always spoken of in terms of the highest commendation.

There was never a time in the history of Colorado when our duty was plainer than now. The Almighty has bestowed upon us the wealth and the richness of a kingdom. A new era of prosperity has dawned upon us. Our specific tariff policy will take care of our lead. The next measure which must engross the attention of congress must be the storage and conservation of the vast water supply which runs from our mountains for ten months of every year. This work is vast, its results will be great, it will redeem millions of acres of arid lands and make them to blossom as the rose. This work can only be carried on on that principle of public improvements which has ever found its advocates in the republican party, the internal improvement of our land, which we have always advocated, and which the democratic party has always objected to. This work is vast and it will be carried on, if at all, only by state co-operation, and it should be the mission of the republican party. It is for us to stand with each other, shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, knowing in Colorado no off year, and working together for the upbuilding of our beloved state.

Progress in the Right Direction.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Commissioner Morgan of the Indian bureau, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says of the Indian question generally that there has been for ten years or more real progress in the right direction, and the outlook for the future is encouraging. It has become, says the commissioner, the settled policy of the government to break up reservations, destroy tribal relations, settle all Indians upon their own lands, incorporate them into the national life and deal with them not as nations or tribes or bands but as individual citizens. The American Indian is to become the Indian American. A public school system is being rapidly provided, whereby every accessible Indian boy and girl of school age is to be afforded an opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of an English education and the elements of an honorable calling. The Indians themselves are coming to understand the present policy of the government, and are showing an increasing readiness and even desire to adjust themselves to it.

Cincinnati's New Board.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—Contrary to general expectation, an application was made this afternoon for an injunction to restrain Mayor Mosby from appointing the members of the board of city affairs, authorized by the act of the legislature passed on Friday last. The application was made to Judge Hunt of the superior court by Louis Reemline, Wm. Montgomery and Ed. Dunham, of the board of public improvements which was abolished by the same act. The ground of the application is that the act of the legislature was illegal and void because it is unconstitutional, in being a special act conferring corporate powers, and that it limits the selection of members to the two leading political parties.

Mayor Mosby tonight said that in the morning he would go ahead and appoint Messrs. Thos. J. Smith and Mr. Graydon, republicans, and Messrs. Tafe and Weichemer, democrats.

Lady Managers Called.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Secretary Wolcott to-day determined to call a meeting of the lady managers of the World's fair in Chicago November 15. They will receive $3 a day and expenses.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Senator Teller Interviewed on the Republican Split.

Explaining the Dangers to the Party in Colorado.

He Recognizes the Authority of Chairman Ashley.

And Endorses the Ticket Nominated by the Straights.

Senator Teller Interviewed.

DENVER, October 27.—Senator Teller was interviewed by a Republican reporter to-night and has the following to say: "No one can regret more than I do the unfortunate predicament in which the republicans of Arapahoe county find themselves. This I say as a republican, as an office holder elected by republican votes, and not, I wish to distinctly understood, as a candidate. The difficulties threaten, in my judgment, to send men democrats to the legislature from this county. Under the present circumstances, considering the important questions of legislation which must come before the next general assembly, to say nothing of the election of a United States senator and the reapportionment of the state for both congressional and legislative purposes, I think this result would be deplorable.

I, as a republican, can see my way clear to but one course, that is, to follow the decision of Chairman Ashley and endorse the ticket placed in the field by the Fifteenth Street theatre convention. It is not worth while at this time to go deeply into the question as to the reasons for this position. In the management of parties, as in the management of states, authority must be recognized, and when we refuse to recognize the party authority, as expressed through its proper organ, we are upon the verge of party anarchy.

The action of the state convention concerning this difficulty was not satisfactory to either party and resulted in two tickets being put in the field. The convention authorized the state central committee to further deal with the controversy in the following language: "And in view of the fact that we do not recognize either convention, we respectfully refer the status of the republican organization of the state central committee, which will be selected at this convention, for them to adjust in the best manner possible."

And that body in turn authorized the chairman of the state central committee to determine as to the controversy in Arapahoe county in the following language. "Moved, that the controversy referred to the state central committee by the majority report on credentials, as adopted by the convention, be referred to the chairman of the state central committee, and that he be empowered to call in such counsel and select such committees as to him seem necessary for the purpose of adjusting the legislative ticket of Arapahoe county."

This authority was conferred upon the chairman with the approval of prominent member of the Turner hall convention. He thus became the arbitrator between the contestants, so far as the controversy in Arapahoe county was concerned. It was intended that his action was to be final, as no provision was made for a review of his decision.

Mr. Ashley, the chairman, by virtue of his authority, decided to recognize the ticket nominated at the Fifteenth street convention, and having acted in accordance with this determination, so notified the republicans of the county by an open letter. A portion of those who met at Turner hall refused to accept the chairman's decision, and determined to keep their ticket in the field, notwithstanding that decision. I think it was a fatal mistake, and, as a republican, recognizing the chairman's authority in this case, specifically conferred, can not follow them.

It has been asserted that all my friends, or nearly all, are connected with the Turner hall ticket. This is a delicate point with me. It is not true, however, that all my friends are supporting the Turner hall ticket, for I have many old and warm friends who are on both tickets. But it is a fact that I have many strong supporters who are supporting the ticket nominated at the Turner hall convention, whose friendship I value highly, and who have rendered valuable service to the republican party in the past.

But it is not a question of personal friendship. It cannot be made such by any sort of reasoning. It is, as I have before said, a question of party discipline, and I cannot see how it can be viewed in any other light. If we cannot be guided in such controversies by the verdict of our executive, where are we going to land in such matters?

I had hoped for an immediate adjustment of the controversies of the respective parties, but it has now become evident that no ground of settlement can be mutually agreed on. I must therefore say that the ticket nominated at the Fifteenth street convention and recognized as regular by Chairman Ashley, should be conceded the regular republican ticket of the county and ought to have the support of the republicans of the county. Indeed, it must have substantially such support if we hope to elect republicans to the legislature from Arapahoe county and maintain the supremacy of the republican party in the state.

The Fisheries Dispute.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The statement telegraphed from Canada upon authority of a British member of parliament that it had been resolved to submit the Behring fisheries dispute to arbitration is more mature, so far as it may be taken to imply completed agreement on the part of both governments. It is learned that correspondence on the subject is still in progress, but there are hopeful signs that a satisfactory settlement will be reached at a comparatively early day.

MRS. KATE CHASE.

SHE HAS A PECULIARLY SUNNY TEMPERAMENT.

She Has Borne All Her Trials, Including the Recent Death of Her Son, with Fortitude—Filial Affection—Diplomatic Services—Witnessing a Duel.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Kate Chase is an unlucky woman. Not many years ago the foremost society lady of the capital, the confidant of the leading public men of the day, she has for some time past lived in retirement alone with her family and a few faithful servants. Her fortune, if such it may be called, barely affords income enough for her needs. All she has was left her by her father. Her former husband, Governor Sprague, has never helped to the extent of a dollar to support or educate his children. The hardest blow she ever had to bear was not the cruel treatment of her husband and the necessity forced upon her of seeking separation from him, but the death of her father, to whom she was devotedly attached.

To this day Mrs. Chase talks much of her late father. To her, who was from early girlhood his helper and adviser, he seems the grandest figure that ever trod the stage of life. She has among her many art treasures a number of portraits and busts of the chief justice, and these she never tires of showing her few visitors at Edgewood. Mrs. Chase was a good deal broken by the news of the suicide of her son at Seattle, but one of this woman's most striking characteristics is her buoyancy of spirit, her vivacity, her sunny temper.

Her troubles, her disappointments, have not soured her. She is without bitterness toward those who have most grievously wronged her. Even Governor Sprague she speaks of with rare charity and forbearance. A few days ago I called on her at Edgewood, and, though tears came in her still beautiful eyes at mention of the fate of her son, a remark made within our hearing by one of the servants reminded Mrs. Chase of one of the stories of her girlhood. Her face lighted up and the winsome smile appeared—the smile which years ago so many were proud to win from her—as she spoke.

"Did you hear the servant say that he 'acknowledged the corn?'" she asked. "I think I have to tell you how that phrase was started. Many stories have been told about the origin, and only the other day I was reading in a newspaper an alleged true account of the birth of the saying. Somewhere among my father's papers I have an old letter, a very brief and now a very yellow letter, which throws light upon this subject. It was written to my father by a Boston gentleman. Back in the forties Governor Chase was traveling eastward by train, when he fell into conversation with a stranger. They talked of the west, then a country less known on the seaboard than it is now. The west at that time was everything west of the Ohio river.

"Governor Chase told his chance acquaintance something about the people, the farms, the soil and the crops of the Ohio valley, and incidentally mentioned that he had often seen corn in the Miami valley rising eighteen feet high. The Boston gentleman, having never seen any corn but that raised in the feeble soil of New England, was inclined to doubt the truth of this statement, and at first politely intimated and finally somewhat bluntly declared that in his opinion the man from Ohio had been trying to give him a western whopper. My father simply reiterated the statement that he had seen such corn growing on his own farm in the Miami valley, and the matter was dropped. Before parting the two gentlemen exchanged cards, and when father came home he put the card of his Boston acquaintance away in a safe place.

"Next autumn father selected from his cornfield five or six of the tallest stalks he could find. They were magnificent specimens, fully twenty feet in length, and perfect in every way. He had them securely boxed, and shipped them on to Boston, addressed to his train acquaintance of the previous winter, but without a word of explanation or even his own address. In a few weeks a letter came from the Boston gentleman, and on opening it father found simply these words written on a card:

I ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN.

"Of course," concluded Mrs. Chase, "my father told the incident to a number of his friends, and I believe that was the origin of the now common phrase."

Mrs. Chase still has in Washington a few warm friends. One of these is Vice President Morton. Not long ago, I happen to know, Mrs. Chase was very anxious to help a young friend who had once done her a service secure an appointment in the diplomatic service. There were reasons, which it is not necessary to describe, why she did not wish to go directly to Mr. Blaine, but she did feel that she could go to Mr. Morton. So she called on the vice president at his room in the Capitol and was given such encouragement that she was able to drive home in serene confidence that she had carried her point. As a matter of fact the appointment was made in a few weeks.

Concerning the friendship existing between the vice president and Mrs. Chase I have heard a curious story. That it is true I have little doubt, though when I asked Mrs. Chase about it she only smiled and shook her head. The story is that while Mr. Morton was minister to France it became necessary for him to secure, privately and discreetly, certain political information. It was impossible for him or his secretary to move in the matter, as they were well known. The interest of two or three Americans residing in Paris was enlisted, and they made efforts to secure what was wanted, without result. Finally some one said to the minister: "Why do you not try Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague? She is now living here, and if any one can get the information you desire she can."

So Mr. Morton called on Mrs. Chase and obtained her consent to make the effort. It was a matter of extreme delicacy, involved in many difficulties, but within a week the accomplished American woman, a born diplomatist and skillful tactician, was able to lay before the minister the very intelligence which he had been seeking. By this service, which was purely patriotic and unselfish, Mrs. Chase earned the gratitude and friendship of Mr. Morton.

Mr. Blaine, too, according to a bit of gossip which I have heard within a day or two, has occasion to remember Mrs. Chase's remarkable familiarity with the high social life of Paris.

When Mr. Blaine was in the French capital a few years ago he was very eager to see a duel between combatants of social or political importance. But these little affairs are managed over there with a great deal of exclusiveness. Only a few favored friends are invited to be present on the field, and it is almost as difficult to get a bid to a duel as to one of Queen Victoria's dinners. The American minister and his secretary and other well known Americans endeavored to get for Mr. Blaine an invitation to an aristocratic encounter. They did not succeed, however, and the day set for Mr. Blaine's departure for Florence was near at hand, when some one suggested that Mrs. Chase be appealed to.

She graciously promised to do what she could, and as good luck would have it was within a few days able to send the great American an invitation to accompany a number of French and Russian gentlemen to a lonely spot in the woods in the environs of the city. Mr. Blaine eagerly accepted the invitation, and incognito, with a great coat muffled about his face, stood in the gray of a cool morning watching a French statesman of note and a Russian count fire three shots apiece at each other without any one being hurt. Possibly Mrs. Chase's services in this matter, as well as in gaining for Minister Morton the information he wanted, may have had something to do with the recent appointment of her friend to a diplomatic post.

Mrs. Chase is the only American woman I know of who ever witnessed a real duel. One day in Paris she went with a French lady of high social position to see a French duel, two Parisian journalists being the combatants. Of course the ladies remained in their carriage, and their presence was unknown to all but one of the seconds, who had invited and escorted them to the scene. For a wonder this duel was not entirely bloodless. One of the belligerents was slightly wounded, and as the red blood flowed the French woman, who was, with her American friend, peeping out of the carriage window, lapsed into a dead faint. Mrs. Chase, however, only smiled at the mock solemnity and intensely tragic air of all the participants in the comedy drama.

WALTER WELLMAN.

SOUTHERN WOMEN WHO WRITE.

How They Have Made Places in the Big City of New York.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Among the writers now engaged upon the newspapers and other publications of New York there is quite an army of southern women. Among those I know there are three from Georgia, three from Kentucky, three from Tennessee, two from Maryland, and one each from Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas. These Minervas have evidently not all sprung from the brain of Jove, though by the way they vault into journalism we might suppose they were born fully armed. They all seem to have so much home instinct—perhaps inherited from a long line of judicious mothers—that few of them accept for any length of time the doubtful comforts of a boarding house. As a rule the first thing a southern woman does after disposing of her literary wares and securing a prospective sale for others is to find a pretty little flat and set up housekeeping.

If she has no mother, sister or other relatives to share a home with her she finds one or two other women whose pens are true and trusty, and some co-operative plan is carried out. One notable among those who have earned positions and handsome incomes by long and patient literary service is Laura C. Holloway.

Mrs. Holloway is from Nashville, Tenn. She lives with her son, a young man in the twenties, in a pretty house in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. She was for twelve years associate editor of The Brooklyn Times, and was upon the staff of The Brooklyn Eagle in its best days.

She now writes all around letters and does a host of other literary work. Her book "The Women of the White House" has had a phenomenal sale.

She is a vegetarian, and has prepared a Buddhistic cook book. Mrs Holloway is one of the busiest of women. She is at her desk by 8 o'clock in the morning, and is often hard at work until late in the afternoon. She is quite celebrated as a pedestrian, and is able to take long tramps without weariness. She is fond of music, and seldom misses attending the best operas when produced in New York. She is the president of the Seidl club and a member of the Brooklyn Woman's club.

Miss Viola Roseburry is from Kentucky. She did a sort of general utility work, consisting of book reviews, criticisms and fashion notes, upon The Graphic until the collapse of that illfated paper.

Like many other girls from her native state she has had the stage fever, having once been connected with Kate Claxton's company. She lives in a pretty little flat with another young lady.

Mrs. Mallon, from Baltimore, who writes "Babb Babblings," began her literary work upon Zuppenick's Fashion Bazar. She is a pretty woman, a widow, and the only one of the southern newspaper women who is content to live in a boarding house.

ANNA RANDALL DIEHL.

BEGGARS OF PARIS.

Extraordinary Activities in Systematic Vagrancy.

Some Striking Strokes of This Curious Craft.

Their Habits Described by an Editor of the Figaro.

PARIS, October 16.—L. Jamescasse who, a short time ago, became alarmed at the proportions vagrancy was taking, sought for some means whereby to repress it. The task, however, proved a hopeless one. The prefect of police, in spite of everything he could do, soon discovered that the means at his command were insufficient. An easier job was that of Hercules, when he set about cleaning the Augean stable.

What, in fact, can be done to the beggars? Arrest them? and once arrested, what then? Where are they all to be put? The *depot de mendicite* of French poor houses is over-crowded already, the hospitals are full, the prisons are a great deal too small even for the ever-increasing number of thieves and murderers.

Then, again, there are numerous precedents to show the uselessness of any such attempt. Without going back to Louis XI—whose reign recalls the Cour des Miracles, so well described by Victor Hugo in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame"—I find, within the last two centuries, any number of historical facts showing how powerless is the police in its efforts to cope with mendicancy. In 1656 the Hospital General, one of the largest poorhouses ever built, was founded for the purpose of receiving inside its walls every beggar found in the public streets. Eight days after they had all been lodged within doors, a fresh army of vagabonds had taken up the places of the old ones.

In 1782 La Reynie, the lieutenant of police, adopted new measures. He caused every beggar to be arrested, but he crippled and disabled all the general hospital, where some 6,000 were huddled together, imprisoned the impostors, and gave work to those who were really poor. The latter, however, would not work, the remainder left prison, and as their places had been taken up by newcomers, some fearful fights occurred between both parties.

For be it remembered there is a tact understanding among beggars. Each has his regular beat. Paris, with its districts, quarters and even houses, is divided up among them. Such a courtyard belongs on Monday to a certain blind fiddler, on Tuesday to a paralytic, on Thursday to an armless or legless old soldier. It is not chance that regulates this. The courtyard on stated days in turn belongs to each of them. Should an officer venture over their ground, the three "proprietors" unite to warn him off, or knock him down, should he again intrude. If meek and modest, they may be disposed to let him glean over the field when they have gathered in the harvest.

A courtyard, in fact, is a piece of property which may be bought, sold, bequeathed or bequeathed as an heirloom by one rogue to another, or by a beggar to his children.

It is hard to say how many beggars there are in Paris. Statistics, a fine science in its way, may be able to furnish figures, and set forth how many men, women and children, boys, girls and babies are to be found in the ranks of vagrancy.

There is one thing certain, the mendicant may be said closely to blend with the criminal classes. Of all the beggars to be met with in Paris, at the most only one-fourth are really deserving; the rest are *artistes*, to use the professional expression, or, lazy, lousy "good-for-nothings," who live by roguery instead of working.

The Paris mendicants may be divided into *arcanisseurs*, or house-to-house beggars; *rabastigeurs*, or courtyard beggars; and *tendeurs-dedemi-anne*, or street beggars; in all about 100,000 individuals.

There is no need of describing at length a whole army of impostors, such as the *sabouleux* or *batteurs de dig-dig*, who feign epilepsy by placing a bit of soft soap in their mouths; those who go about with only one arm, the other being hidden under their clothing and the sleeve allowed to float free; the false *bequillards*, who shamble on crutches with a foot in a sling. There are hundred such tricks. Certain plants or substances are used which actually ulcerate the skin and produce the most hideous sores, swallow-wort, cantharides, etc., which never fail to move the passer-by to pity, and the *francs-mitoux*—as the beggars were formerly called in France—know this well.

The *arcanisseur*, who forms the "upper crust" of the mendicant fraternity, often displays much ingenuity in his proceedings. He is not to be accounted the first comer. He never "works the racket" of tears, nor seeks to enlist your pity. He is above such devices. His aims are higher. He begins to accept your alms, that is all. If he goes the length to honor you by soliciting pecuniary assistance it is because he has some esteem for you; he would not so act with anyone or everyone. He expects a dollar at least, or curses you for your meanness.

Some of these are our best friends, and their tricks are often amusing. Here is an instance.

"My dear friend," said one of these my dodgers to me. "I have a first class piece of business on hand. A deputy whom I know wants to set up a newspaper and is in quest of a fellow to look after it. The position is worth a thousand dollars a year, which as you know, is a small fortune in the provinces. I should like to get the berth. But I must call on him, and he lives fifty miles away from Paris. Ah, if some truly kind hearted chap would only lend me a louis to take a third-class ticket, he would be the making of me."

Of course there is no resisting such an appeal. So I gave him the four dollars.

The next day I met the fellow.

"Well?" said I.

"Ah, my dear friend, excuse me; yesterday I missed the train." And off he went.

M. Adolphe Racot, my colleague in the press, has found a way to get rid of such bummers.

The first time he does what he can, lands over two or three dollars. The next, he cuts out as far as he can:

"Well, old boy, did you manage to get out of trouble with the money I lent you?"

This, you see, somewhat staggers the fellow, who was about to renew his request for a loan; and my friend improves his opportunity by making off as soon as possible.

One of the most curious types of *arcanisseurs* is the *homme aux bandes*, who devotes his sole attention to the wealthier quarters. He sets out early in the morning and, acquainted as he is with all the newspaper distributors, makes it a point of examining the wrappers, so as to ascertain the political bias of the various subscribers.

He subsequently proceeds to make use of his information. He calls on a reader of the old Gazette de France, says he has a wife and five children to support, and has been turned out of a berth owing to his royalist opinions. The legitimist reader of the Gazette forthwith hands over a louis (8s).

Our *homme aux bandes* next visits a subscriber to the Soleil, and says he is the son of a combatant during the 27th, 28th and 29th of July, 1830—the three *glorieuses*—having lost employment from his devotion to Orleanism. This statement produces 82 from the other's pocket.

To a reader of the Petit Corporal he says that a Bonapartist would not have been allowed to die of hunger in the emperor's time, and now that he has no work, etc., the appeal, probably resulting in a donation of 8s.

He tells a republican that, a victim of "treason," he was obliged to keep in hiding for ten years until the amnesty, because he fought for communal liberty and has preferred to see his wife and children suffering to submitting to the tyranny of the victors. Ten cents are rather grudgingly given by the republican.

The house-to-house beggar is always a man who has seen better days, and was born to bestow alms rather than receive them. His stories are none the less false. Nineteen times in twenty he has sunk into misery from vice, has remained in that state from idleness, and lives by fabricating lodges which are little less than swindling.

It sometimes happens that the political beggar above referred to mixes matters, confounding legitimists with republicans and Orleanists with Bonapartists, which exposes him to disagreeable receptions and disturbs his operations. M. Bernadille, a writer on the staff of the Honneur, once received a visit from the grandson of one of the guards of the convention, a victim of the Jesuits who obtained his dismissal during the MacMahon presidency and the ministry of the 16th of May. This grandson was hard up for a dollar. As M. Bernadille manifested little sympathy for him, he stopped embarrassed, and, after a moment's reflection, slapped his forehead and muttered, "Dear me! I have come up the wrong staircase." He then gave a sidelong glance at M. Bernadille, and had the latter offered any encouragement, he would no doubt have readily said that the men of 1760 were all a pack of scoundrels and the results not so black as they are painted. But M. Bernadille had already taken advantage of his hesitation to open the door and direct him to the other staircase.

Formerly, vrais were in order from a number of Poles, but that nationality is now quite out of fashion, and they have almost disappeared. We have had also the Alsacian who has chosen to retain his French nationality. We have seen spurious arrested communists who pretended they had returned from the isle of Pines or the new Caledonia, but who in reality came from no further a place than the *Gar rieres d'Amerique* at Belleville.

There is the artistic and literary beggar, a *confrere* in misfortune, pupil of Leon Cogniet, who has had a picture in the Salon—perhaps in 1848, when they were all receivers; or a former editor of a provincial paper who brought out a book in 1885, and brings it up to you—plucked up on the quay for two cents. If you are an artist, he has been sent to you by Cabanel or Baron Taran; if a writer, by Sarcey or Dumas. At the society of Men of Letters he was advised to appeal to you as a generous man. Only yesterday his old friends Alphonse Daudet or Francois Coppee, said to him: "Why don't you go and see Grison? I am sure he will do something for you." If you reply, "But I am not acquainted with him," he is as likely as not to answer, "Oh, he knows you well enough."

The former professor is the most common. Who among persons of a certain notoriety in literature has not received a visit from this queer type? The poor man was addicted to the bottle, and that was his ruin. He lost his place at the college and gradually had recourse to mendicity for a living. One day such a one was announced to me. As soon as he appeared on the threshold of the door, with a nose that lighted his way like a lamp, I was struck with surprise. The obsequiousness of his smile and bowings disculated me, and as soon as he sat down and persisted in putting his hat on the floor to take something from his pocket, I knew what was coming. What stories the poor fellow told me! He spoke well and with much fluency. But his humility of tone was something wonderful. His harangue terminated by the exhuming from a dirty, old snuff-covered bandana a brand new octavo volume, the first volume of a work which, by the way, never boasted a second. The book, however, was not his own production, but that of a learned friend who told him, "I do not wish you to present yourself empty-handed to the generous individuals whom your misfortunes compel you to accost. Offer my work as a return to those who assist you, and add that I will make a point of sending them the second volume when it is published." I immediately hastened to decline the gift, but, as he insisted, I managed to close his fingers upon a dollar piece, on grasping which he no longer insisted. I noticed, by the way, that the back of the book bore the figures "$1.50," so perhaps the professor, I fancy, hoped something better of me.

L'homme a la carte is another of these artful dodgers. He calls at your house and whilst telling some cock-and-a-bull story deftly fishes two or three visiting cards. He then visits each of the parties whose cards he holds, says you recommended him to call, and gets a good harvest of coin with as many more cards at each place as he can lay his hands upon.

But these are merely the house-to-house beggars who are easily turned off. The street vagrants fall more especially within the province of the police.

They are to be seen in different places, exhibiting sores so hideous that they make one's blood curdle.

At a street corner or in a doorway may often be seen some woman, who, with pinched features and emaciated form, hugs a babe in her arms; on one side is a boy and a little girl on the other. The whole forms a picture of misery well calculated to bring commiseration into every heart.

Yet this woman is a mere imposter; the infants are not her own. They are hired out at so much a day to carry on her impudent sham. The children themselves eventually turn out beggars or thieves.

Little girls are trained to put on a doleful look and ask for alms in a tremulous voice. How often have we been moved to pity by one of those wretched looking little beings, boys and girls, who, with tears in their eyes, go muttering that they must take home 20 cents or go to bed without food and get a flogging besides.

The child lies. It repeats a well-taught role. Her *cornac* or conductor is to be seen, a few paces off, laughing in his sleeve at the *pante* or eleemosynary fool whom the child is badgering.

One evening, in the Rue Richelieu, a gentleman gave a small silver coin to a girl about 8 years old. The girl ran off to a woman crouching in a dark corner, and said, loud enough for me to hear her: "The old fool has given us a 10 cent piece."

I was the victim of a rather shabby trick when I first reached Paris with a joyful heart but a very light purse, and when I ate more often dry bread than truffles.

It was midnight. A rag-picker came along, who held a flickering lantern in his hand.

"Sir," said he, "I have no more oil and am without a sou. I shall lose a night's work, and I have three children at home. Give me two cents to replenish my lamp."

I gave him half a franc, my breakfast the following morning. The man went off and spent his coin at a wine shop. I had been "done" out of my money.

It is the young more especially that excite our compassion. The villains know this and turn their knowledge to account. Would you believe that some poor bantlings are literally tortured to rouse our pity? Remember the story of little Nanette Lollier. She had been stolen by a female beggar, who worked the child to a good purpose. The thief took the infant and put a bandage over its eyes; under the bandage was a nutshell; inside the nutshell was a hideous black spider that placed its gaunt legs over the eyeballs of the poor little victim whose screams and staucderings and frightful aspect excited the charitable proclivities of the good souls who came by the way. The child's unusual and convulsive screeching led to the discovery of the infamy.

Of course few beggars have recourse to such refined means in order to extort money. Children in arms, however, are often cruelly pinched and pins dug into their soft flesh to make them scream and arouse pity.

The fact of exposing such weak and tender creatures to the bleak wind and rain is itself sufficient to excite horror in every human breast.

What punishment inflict on such vile beasts? How repress such infamous practices?

If you wish to see something really curious, go to the Port Ornano, which leads to the St. Onen cemetery. Beggars know full well that the afflicted are more prone to charity than the happy.

At the foot of a wooden post bearing the inscription: "Mendicancy is strictly forbidden in the city of Paris," you are as likely as not to find, as I did, four beggars huddled together in a group, one leveling at you the ulcerating stump of an arm, another parading a sloughing, cancerous sore, a third invoking questionable blindness, and a fourth pointing skywards the tips of his two wooden legs. Close by may be seen a cripple trundling along with his haunches in a wooden bowl, a paralytic, unable to move a limb, a man with a head the size of a water butt; and another who feigns downright idiocy. Further on gather epileptics and others afflicted to all appearances with palsy or St. Anthony's dance. Along the whole avenue, in fact, are to be seen all manner of diseases, each more repugnant to gaze upon than the other, a mock collection of the most awful human infirmities. They mumble, weep, cry, scream, whine, moan and complain. It is a sad spectacle.

Soon, however, as the shades of evening draw on, they all start up and go off arm in arm, the blind dragging the paralytic, the epileptic leading the hydrocephalous, to feast and drink at the *assommoirs* or taverns in the Route de la Revolte, where they count over their earnings, which range between one and two dollars each. When they have had their fill of food and drink they lead them to the *petit masas* or *la femme en culottes*, where half drunk, or completely so, they all turn in, men and women, higgledy-piggledy, to snooze and snore until the morning.

This, then, is the crowd of brazen blackguards whom the prefect of police would fain do away with.

Thrust with all my soul he may succeed. The Paris beggars constitute an army of evil-doers, a legion of the most infamous wretches, a vile horde whose only object is to exploit that most noble sentiment of the human heart, charity!

But I doubt whether he is likely ever to succeed. He will be as unable to do away with vagrancy as he was powerless to wipe out the *souteneurs* or bullies who, when repulsed on one point, turn up again at another.

A new law is necessary to carry out this much-needed reform. But as soon as any measure of the kind is brought forward in the chambers—like that so urgently required against *recidivistes* or old offenders—every member rises to vote against it.

GEORGES GRISON ("Figaro.")

The Winged Devil.

Old Indians tell a weird yarn of Saddle mountain, says the Astoria Pioneer. They say that many years ago a strange animal inhabited the top of the mountain. It was very large and fierce, with great flapping wings and an enormous and cadaverous looking mouth. They looked upon it as the evil spirit or devil, and were always in great fear lest it would do them harm. It would, when hungry, rise from its perch and sail away to the ocean and there catch whales for food. It would bring the big fish to its lair on the top of the mountain and there devour it. When the animal would become angry it would flap its wings and make the surrounding hills reverberate with its thunder, at the same time effect from its mouth great forked streaks of fire which was the lightning accompanying the thunder. The Indians went so far as to state that they had visited the top of the mountain when the evil spirit went away, and there found the bones of whales. They also asserted that they had seen the monster.

There is nothing less than the superstitious fear which emanates from every Indian breast that could distort the workings of nature to the extent of the above narative. There can be no doubt but that the old Indians were sincere in their belief in a great winged devil, and that the caught fish for food, was in their simple mind quite proper, as fish made up the principal article of diet they subsisted upon.

The Tariff and the World's Fair.

Harper's Weekly.

It is evident that Europe is disposed to look upon our new tariff as hostile to its interests, and its American friends have been very careful to say that Europe is not mistaken, and that the tariff is designed to promote American and not European interests. Since its object is to exclude rather than to invite works of foreign industry, Europe naturally asks, "Why should we be invited to exhibit our productions in the fairs of a country from whose markets they are excluded?" The question is certainly not unreasonable, and the ready good sense of Chicago will undoubtedly furnish a fitting reply. It is pleasant to note that the loss of the fair has not embittered the feeling of New York toward its western sister, and there is no doubt that common interest in making the exhibition worthy of the country will lead to earnest co-operation.

Trial of Denver Detectives.

DENVER, October 25.—Considerable progress was made this morning in the case against the city detectives, the state examining some 16 witnesses. Members of the grand jury who examined into the case and returned the indictments, were placed on the stand and told their stories, which were to the effect that several of them had visited the blood-stained room at the city hall where the brutality is alleged to have been committed, and also examined the prisoners. The prosecution rested during the afternoon session and the defense was begun with Detective Watrous on the stand. He gave his views of the alleged assaults to kill, and dwelt upon the general toughness of the prisoner's character.

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Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them. R. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Representative in the Fifty-Second Congress,
HOSEA TOWNSEND

For Governor,
JOHN L. ROUTT.

For Lieutenant Governor,
W. W. STORY

For State Treasurer,
JOHN N. FESSLER.

For Secretary of State,
EDWIN J. EATON.

For Auditor of State,
JOHN M. HENDERSON

For Attorney General,
SAMUEL W. JONES.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
FRED DICK,

For Regents of the State University,
O. J. PFEIFFER,
W. F. COCHRANE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
A. A. McGOVNEY

For Representatives,
J. E. REYNOLDS.
F. F. CASTELLO.

For County Commissioner,
J. C. PLUMB

PRECINCT TICKET.

For Justice of the Peace,
L. B. FARRAR

For Constable,
WILLIAM SAXTON

For Road Overseer,
EUGENE W. ROBERTS.

REPUBLICANS ATTENTION.

Up to this time the republicans of this county have not been taking much interest in the election. There has been more apathy than is usual. There is every reason why republicans should vote the republican ticket this fall.

First—The ticket in the main is a good one.

Second—It is to be elected to carry out certain reforms. The republican party, not the democratic party, has always been the friend of reform. Therefore, the former ought to take the initiative in passing laws to prevent the treasurer from receiving interest on the state funds, to overthrow the fee system, and to prevent for a time any such extravagance and waste as characterized the administration in the last two years.

Third—The re-election of Henry M. Teller for the senate is by no means sure. Republicans, therefore, cannot afford to run any risk. The three representatives from this county must be elected with a good round majority.

Fourth—The state convention generously acceded to the request of this county for position on the state ticket. The other candidates who have been here so far have expressed the determination to be loyal to the whole ticket. If Mr. Eaton's friends support only him then it will be charged that he was disloyal to his associates on the ticket. We can not afford to rest under this charge.

Fifth—If we poll a small vote, we shall by so much diminish our representation in the state republican convention. We should poll our full strength, so as to have our full representation.

Therefore, see that you are registered, and be out on election day to do your duty.

Senator Teller has very wisely come out openly in favor of the Fifteenth street ticket. As a party man there was nothing else for him to do because his ticket is the regular one. It is believed that this action of his will elect nearly every one on the gang smashers' ticket.

Do not go by any tracing on the legislative ticket. It is more important that there should be a republican legislature than that any part of the state ticket should be elected. Not only is a United States senator to be selected, but the principal reforms are to come through the legislature.

Congressman Townsend is particularly deserving of a strong vote from the people of this city. He has jealously watched our interests and protected them. Without having great power as a speaker or any accident of birth or fortune to give him special prominence in his first session of congress, he has accomplished more in his one year's service than Congressman Symes did in four, and yet Judge Symes was considered a very useful congressman. He worked so hard that he broke down in health and was going to retire to private life.

The News still continues to throw dirt on Judge Story. We only hope it will continue until election day. If anything will bring indifferent republicans to the polls, it will be to rebuke such a plan of campaign. There is no lawyer in the state who has made a cleaner record or stands higher among the members of the profession who know him. These attacks ought to put some life into the republican campaign and call out the better elements to vindicate an honest man from the outrageous attacks made upon his character. A lawyer who is so conscientious that he will not take a case unless he thinks justice is on his side cannot be a very bad man. The whole history of the Arkansas matter has not yet been published. In reconstruction times in the peculiar organization of society a judge was supposed to be a republican to advance the interests of the republican party and not simply a judicial officer to administer justice impartially to all. It was because Judge Story declined to allow his court to be used for partisan purposes that the violent attacks were made upon him. We trust that every one of our readers will be at the polls a week from next Tuesday to cast their ballots for Judge Story for lieutenant governor.

The present fight in New York city is about as confusing as Arapahoe county politics. Every three to six months there is a new shuffle and there is a redistribution of forces. For example, in New York city the principal orator of Tammany, to-day, is Colonel John R. Fellows, who until this year was one of the leaders of the County Democracy as its chief spokesman. Delancey Nicoll three years ago was a member of the County Democracy, but ran independently against the democratic candidate, John R. Fellows, for district attorney. There are many other similar illustrations. Both Cleveland and Hill are trying to keep out of the fight, though Hill's sympathies are with Tammany. Croker wanted a national endorsement for his meeting a week ago and so Bourke Cockran engaged men like Crisp, of Georgia, who is likely to be the next democratic leader of the house, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Patrick Collins, of Boston, to make speeches. But they spoken, it would have been practically an endorsement of Tammany by the democratic party at large. But when the announcement was made, friends got hold of these speakers and every one of them was induced to give up speaking. Many of them had engagements, etc.

We publish elsewhere a telegram from Benjamin F. Butler to L. L. Nunn regarding Judge Story. General Butler was chairman of the house committee which investigated the charges against Judge Story, and found that there was no ground for impeachment. His testimony, therefore, is of more value than perhaps that of anyone else. He decides explicitly that these charges gave no ground for impeachment and that there was no evidence which ought for a moment to affect the personal or judicial character of Judge Story. This vindication is strong enough to satisfy the most scrupulous. Judge Story ought to receive the full republican vote as a rebuke to the News for the mean warfare it has made upon him. We shall not be surprised if Judge Story leads the ticket, for we have heard everywhere of general indignation at the manner in which he has been treated.

The German socialists are beginning to feel their power. In 1878 they cast 437,485 votes, but in the last election 1,427,323 votes. Between the two elections every kind of repressive legislation was secured by Bismarck to root out the socialists. At the election in 1878, the socialists elected five members to the reichstag, and in the last election, thirty-one. The system of repression pursued by Bismarck was not successful in rooting out socialism. It in fact gained at the time. In this country, on the other hand, there has been no effort at repression. In 1878 the socialists by combining with the greenback party elected one member of congress. But they have not elected any since and now are entirely unrepresented in the national legislature. This is a very good illustration of the wonderful folly of dealing with a party of misguided fanatics whose life depends a most entire devotion to agitation.

Some of our slow going eastern contemporaries would be somewhat astonished at the enterprise shown in the west by the way of advertising. For example, one of the Denver papers yesterday urged everyone to vote on Tuesday next on the ground that it would be a good advertisement for Denver if twenty-five thousand votes were cast.

Both parties are charging each other with making a money campaign. It is a little confusing, but one may rest assured that neither party is refusing any offers of funds for the campaign and all will be spent that is given. Between the importers and the manufacturers the professional politician ought to prosper, himself for a comfortable winter.

BUTLER ON STORY.

Benjamin F. Butler, who was chairman of the committee on judiciary of the house which examined the charges against Judge Story, has made a statement in a telegram to L. L. Nunn, of Denver, regarding the matter. The telegram is as follows:

NICKERSON, Kan., Oct. 25.

To L. L. Nunn, Denver, Colorado.

In response to your request that I give you my recollections of the investigation of the alleged irregularities of the accounts and fees of the court officials for the western district of Arkansas, set forth in the sundry papers referred by the speaker of the house of representatives of the forty-third congress to its judiciary committee, of which I had the honor of being chairman, whose action thereon I reported, by unanimous consent of the house, I have leave to say:

Those papers and charges were referred to a subcommittee to hear and report the evidence presented by the prosecutors. It was customary in such cases to take all testimony offered, without any special regard to its legal competency, as that question would be passed on by the whole committee. A very protracted hearing was had, so conducted that the report covered several hundred pages of printed matter, much of it being simply hearsay only. The only charges reflecting upon the personal integrity of Mr. Justice Story, whose impeachment was sought, was that he had ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered upon an indictment against one Nash for selling spirituous liquors without due license in the Indian country, the judge and district attorney getting therefor each a note of the defendant, payable to their own order, which notes had been paid.

Substantially the only evidence to sustain this charge came from one Robinson, a lawyer who had been disbarred by Judge Story under such circumstances as would preclude any belief in the truth of his testimony, if he had ever claimed to have any actual knowledge of the alleged facts. Robinson testified to only what he said was stated to him by Nash, not as counsel, but detailed under the supposed obligation of a Masonic oath in the lodge rooms, so that Robinson should procure for Nash from the attorney general of the United States a release from prosecution for bribing court officers. The solution of the institution of Masonry for such a purpose would render a member of that purely benevolent organization, to any one who knew its objects and the obligations to each other of its members, so thoroughly detestable, that no one would believe any statement of such conspirators sufficient to justify the prosecution of a mangy dog of bad reputation. Nash was not called as a witness before the committee, and Robinson produced only an affidavit written by himself. Besides there was a delicacy at the foundation of this performance thus charged which to any lawyer would make it utterly senseless. Why bribe two men to do what only one had the power to do? No judge of any court can order a nolle prosequi of any indictment and that is known to any member of the bar who did not cheat his mother that honorable profession; because more than a century ago a lord chief justice of England while trying a criminal, being interrupted by a man who cried out in open court "the Lord Almighty sends me here with a message commanding you to enter a nolle prosequi in the case of the criminal at bar," replied: "Thou art a lying knave for if the Lord had sent thee on such an errand he would have known that no judge can enter a nolle prosequi but only the attorney general can do that, and would have sent you to him and not to me."

In the case of Nash the district attorney did enter the nolle prosequi upon the ground that Nash had the permission of the Indian agent of the territory to sell the liquor, which he supposed was a sufficient authorization, which, if true, and he so did the liquor in pursuance of it, would seem to have been a proper exercise of the legal discretion of the district attorney. Nash did not tell Robinson that he gave or paid the nolle to Judge Story personally. There were other circumstances fully rebutting the idea that Judge Story had any participation in the bribery, if any was done. The allegation of bribery induced the district attorney and other officers of the court. It came to the notice of the judge that Nash had made statements that he had bribed the officers of the court to stop the prosecution against himself, whereupon Judge Story issued a rule against Nash for contempt of court for circulating such stories, and failing to answer that rule, the judge had attached him for contempt. He had included in the rule the district judge, attorney, Robinson, and upon his failure to answer that rule under oath the judge had disbarred Robinson and ordered the marshal to put him on of court, which was done. The judge himself had applied to the attorney general of the United States for permission for the district attorney to use Nash as a witness, who had set up the rule that he could not answer the interrogatories truly because he might expose himself to a criminal prosecution, so that being used as a witness by the government he might be protected under well known rules of practice from any prosecution if he told the truth.

It is inconceivable that a judge who had received money from Nash as a bribe should be applying to the highest legal officer of the United States to have Nash examined as a witness should be obliged to testify that he had bribed the judge himself, the rumor only being that officers of the court had been bribed. The letter of Judge Story to the attorney general, asking that Nash might be examined as a witness before the grand jury, to which the judge referred the investigating committee on this allegation, was put in testimony.

The judiciary committee, therefore, saw no ground for acting upon this charge.

Another charge was that the judge had disbarred Robinson for not answering the rule of court, and upon him to answer as to his conduct in these matters in writing. The objection raised to this proceeding of the judge was that the rule was not sufficiently specific. At the worst, his charge was only a mistake in the manner of the judge's proceeding in getting the truth out of Robinson and punishing him for his contempt for the authority of the court. If a mistake, it certainly was not a mistake that called for punishment, and when this matter was brought before the supreme court of the United States Mr. Justice Miller, one of the ablest and purest judges of that court, whose recent decease the country is now mourning, gave a concurring opinion, in which he held that there was no mistake whatever in what Judge Story did. This opinion of the court had not been given at the time of the committee investigation, but there were lawyers on the committee, who held then to the opinion afterwards given by Mr. Justice Miller.

The remaining accusations were wholly based upon the judge's supposed political action in matters relating to the election law. The evidence discloses the fact that there was a most bitter fight going on between two factions of the republican party in Arkansas, in which the leading members of that party were opposed; and that Judge Story did not favor the political schemes of the faction headed by Senator Clayton; whereupon the latter introduced a bill in the senate to divide the western district of Arkansas should and its duties attached to the eastern district, and to change the laws constituting the court in the interests of economy of administration; in other words that there was no need of two judicial districts, eastern and western, in Arkansas.

This bill had passed the senate, and it appeared that the grounds of economy in lessening the expense by changing the laws governing the administration of that court in criminal cases had been addressed to the attorney general by Judge Story in a letter long before the action of Senator Clayton. The letter was produced. The committee of the house on judicial expenditures also investigated the same matter and reported a bill to abolish the western district, which embodied an amendment containing the views advanced by Judge Story, which bill practically passed on June 6, 1874, but was delayed on final action because of a point of order.

Under these circumstances, on June 16, by unanimous consent, the chairman of the judiciary committee of the house reported back that the committee asked to be discharged as to any further action upon the charges and petitions in all matters relating to the western district of Arkansas, which report was adopted by the house without objection. So all matters relating to Judge Story or his court ended.

The being evident that hereafter the western district would be consolidated with the eastern district, Judge Story, being then in Washington, resigned his office as judge, which resignation was accepted.

In the newspapers assailing Judge Story, which you have shown me, it is alleged that he resigned to prevent his impeachment, and that is made the ground of charging him with a confession of guilt, in that he resigned his office, not daring to meet the result of the investigation of the committee, and that he so escaped impeachment.

Judge Story appeared before the committee and denied and *met fully every portion of the charges that reflected upon his judicial or personal integrity, so that there was no ground for impeachment.*

That charge is fully met by the facts I have stated, that the judge did not resign until after the report of the committee as above set forth. This can easily be verified by the records.

The newspaper proposition that by resigning he could escape impeachment is apparently founded on the belief that an officer cannot be impeached after he resigns his office and his resignation is accepted by the president; but by the constitution, order and punishment than loss of office may follow impeachment, and, therefore, his resignation of office would be no bar to further proceedings. And if it appeared that he had been guilty of corrupt practices while in office, for which he ought to be punished, the proceedings for his impeachment and punishment for such practice ought to go on. And it is the practice of the house, or certain it was for the several years while I was a member of its judiciary committee, not to stop impeachment proceedings because of resignation where any criminal conduct on the part of the officer whose impeachment is sought is shown.

I have only to add that I saw no evidence nor was any produced in that investigation which ought for a moment affect the personal or judicial integrity of Judge Story. I have not seen or heard from him during the last sixteen years or until he was brought to my attention by yourself on my visit to the mining interest which you have in charge.

I am, very respectfully, your friend and servant, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Last July the election of Mr. Teller was regarded as a foregone conclusion and it was not expected that a senatorial fight would be mentioned in the election of the legislative ticket. But the gang bolters in Arapahoe county and the refusal of the candidates on the legislative ticket to run under Greene's auspices have made an entire change in the situation. All efforts up to this time to compromise the fight in Arapahoe have failed, and it now looks like a free for all fight. In Lake there is no possibility of electing the full republican ticket, though Mr. Teller may have some friends elected. In Larimer, Boulder, Custer, and even in Pueblo county the legislative ticket is in peril, so that instead of the return of Mr. Teller being unquestioned, it is in great danger. Under these circumstances those who desire the return of Mr. Teller to the United States senate should not take any chances in the election. We have repeatedly stated that Mr. Teller's services during the last session of congress entitled him to a re-election. He has worked faithfully and successfully for the interests of the state. The people of this city are, however, under an especial obligation to him. It was largely through his efforts that the Lake Moraine bill became a law. The value of this to the city is not now appreciated, but will be in the near future. It was as good as a gift of a quarter of a million of dollars. Again, Senator Teller has secured the passage in the senate of the bill for the erection of a public building in this city. It is now before the house and may become a law next session. It is about now there is little doubt but what it will become a law during the long session beginning in December, 1891, provided Mr. Teller continues in the senate. His long services there give him an influence which cannot be acquired by any new member. To defeat him is to kill any public building bill for some time to come. This city, therefore, should from gratitude be interested in the support of Mr. Teller and also because of favors to come. No republican can afford to vote anything but the regular legislative ticket. Any other vote imperils Mr. Teller's election and would be ungrateful from this city which owes so much to him, as we as expects so much from him.

JUDGE STORY.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Judge Story to the republican state central committee. No one who reads this letter and who has read the documents to which he refers, will for one moment believe any of the charges made against him. We have not at hand all the documents to which the letter of Judge Story refers, but we have seen most of them and what we have seen corroborates what he says. We are, therefore, willing to vouch for the accuracy of the statements Judge Story has made. The Denver News has a record for being reckless in attacking the reputation of political and business opponents. In its attack on Judge Story it has sustained its reputation splendidly. Under the present management it was supposed that no reckless charges would be made. The new management, however, does not seem to be any more careful than the old. A man who has lived sixteen years in this state so as to gain the respect of every one associated with him, is entitled to some consideration, and ordinary prudence ought to have been observed in the publication of the extraordinary charges which the News makes. The News has earned in this matter the hearty contempt of every decent person. The only pleasant feature of it is that this organ has gone so far that it has helped Judge Story rather than hurt him. He will receive more votes in this county than if such attacks had not been made. We trust every reader of the GAZETTE will give careful consideration to this letter of Judge Story, and it should have the effect of giving him many democratic votes, as well as to stir up republicans to bring out their full vote on election day.

As some of our readers may not have read the documents published in this case, we will reprint a part of them. Judge Caldwell was United States judge of the eastern district of Arkansas at the time the charges were made and is now United States judge of this circuit. His testimony alone far outweighs all the garbled testimony the News has published. He says.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 10, 1890.

Charles H. Toll, Esq., Denver, Colorado.

MY DEAR SIR—Absence from home accounts for the delay in answering your letter of the 22d ult.

Yes, I know Judge Story very well. I first knew him as a practicing lawyer, afterwards as a state circuit judge, and later as United States district judge for the western district of this state, which last office he resigned shortly before he removed to Colorado.

The office of judge of the western district of Arkansas at the time Judge Story held it, was one of the most laborious, responsible and disagreeable judicial offices in the government.

A great portion of the time of the court was taken up trying and hanging bad Indians and other outlaws of the Indian country. This made the office very undesirable.

Judge Story was a very young man to be on the bench, and he probably made some mistakes—the ablest and wisest judges do that—but I have heard good lawyers who practiced in his court say he sustained himself remarkably well for one so young and who had been at the bar so short a time.

Whatever trouble there was in connection with his administration of that office grew out of the inherent difficulties of the position, in connection with his youth and want of experience in the business. *It is not true that he resigned to escape impeachment or because he feared impeachment, for he had done nothing meriting impeachment.*

He resigned, as I have always understood, because he did not find the duties of the position pleasant or agreeable, and because he abhorred anything like personal strife with those with whom he was compelled to sustain official relations. He preferred, and wisely so I have always thought, a peaceful and happy private life, to an office that had little else in it at that time besides ceaseless toil and strife and a very meager salary.

The reports you refer to do him, in my judgment, gross injustice. Yours truly,

HENRY C. CALDWELL.

We published a few days ago a letter of General Butler to Mr. Nunn, of Denver. General Butler was chairman of the house judiciary committee which investigated the charges against Judge Story, and is therefore a most competent witness. We publish the following extracts from the letter in order to refresh the minds of our readers.

"In the newspapers attacking Judge Story which you have shown me, it is alleged that he resigned to prevent his impeachment, and that is made the ground of charging him with a confession of guilt in that he resigned his office not daring to meet the result of the investigation of the committee, and that he so escaped impeachment.

"Judge Story appeared before the committee and denied and *met fully every portion of the charges that reflected upon his judicial or personal integrity, so that there was no ground for impeachment.*

"That charge is fully met by the facts I have stated; that the judge did not resign until after the report of the committee as above set forth. This can easily be verified by the records."

* * * * *

"*I have only to add that I saw no evidence nor was any produced in that investigation which ought for a moment affect the personal or judicial integrity of Judge Story.*"

On the 28th the Denver Republican published a statement from Judge Belford, who has examined all the testimony in the case. The reason for making the examination of the testimony, and the conclusions which he reached are as follows:

"Soon after your nomination for the office of lieutenant governor you solicited my active support of your candidacy. I assured you then that I could only accord that on condition that the charges in circulation affecting your integrity while judge of the western district of Arkansas were unwarranted. You asked me if I would take the trouble to examine into their truth or falsity, remarking that if I would do so you felt assured that whatever unfavorable impressions I might have heretofore entertained would be dispelled.

"With a view to ascertain the exact facts disclosed in the evidence taken by the congressional committees, I wrote to Washington to obtain authentic copies of the evidence taken by the respective committees and the reports made to the house of representatives. These documents I received some days ago, and though voluminous in character, containing some 500 pages of printed matter, I have carefully read every line, and I unhesitatingly say that there is not the slightest evidence to sustain the charge of bribery that was fulsomely made seventeen years ago, and which is now for political purposes resurrected and put in circulation.

"I desire to say further that these records show that you appeared before the judiciary committee during the entire examination made by it; confronted your accusers and heard them admit before the committee, whose powers they had invoked, that there was not a particle of evidence to sustain the charge."

* * * * *

"I see no reason why every republican in this state should not give you a cordial support. From this time onward you shall have mine."

Because New York is short in the census, there is an effort made to show that this was done for party purposes. But the complaint against the census is not confined to New York. Nearly every large city in the west, and these principally in republican states, have complained of the manner in which the census was conducted. There seems to have been more or less inefficiency on the part of the enumerators rather than any faulty organization. These enumerators were appointed very largely on the recommendation of the members of congress and in places that "machine" idea that the representatives in congress can be of any help in securing good office-holders. The old argument has been that they could be of use because they are much more likely to know the people in their own districts or states than the president, and, if they do not know them, they have far better means of ascertaining their character. This is a very true. But the average congressman is not apt to make his recommendations on any high ground. As a matter of fact a congressman is very much embarrassed by the claims of his constituents on the ground of party services. At present this is a claim which he cannot ignore without lessening his political strength. The fitness of the candidate is a most the last consideration which moves the congressman in his recommendation. Under the circumstances a member of the senate or the house is the last man to have much power in the appointment of office holders in his district or state.

Stanley Wood, in the "Great Divide" for November, has struck high water mark. Typographically, the paper has always been attractive. But in this number the illustrations are the finest yet produced and the reading matter the most interesting. The "Great Divide" has a field of its own. It devotes itself to those subjects which are of peculiar interest to those who wish to know about the Rocky Mountain region—its traditions, its natural history and its life. An eastern person who takes up a Colorado paper will find the same subjects discussed that are discussed in the eastern papers, or else a large mass of information which is of no interest whatever. The "Divide" is of universal interest. It is good reading for a citizen of Colorado and at the same time it gives information which is of interest to people who do not live here. It is for this reason that the "Great Divide" is unique among the various publications in this state. Its prosperity is assured.

Congress will be asked at the next session to make an appropriation to repair and preserve Farragut's old flagship, the Hartford. This was Farragut's flagship in the passage of the forts below New Orleans, the batteries at Vicksburg and the fight in Mobile bay. It is the only ship which is associated with the great naval hero of the rebellion. At present it is decaying rapidly and unless something is done soon to repair it, it will be too late. The Victory, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, is still carefully preserved and is visited at Portsmouth by thousands. It is an inspiration to every one serving in the British navy. The Hartford should be placed in one of our most prominent navy yards where it may be seen by our navy men and keep alive in their memories the brave deeds of Farragut and his associates.

The registration is not as large this year as it was last. There ought to be two hundred names more at least. This shows the apathy on the part of voters. There will be another opportunity to register next Monday. We urge every republican to see that his name is on the registration list. Do not depend on the board of registration to put your name on the list.

There seems to be a better show in the country than in the city for a full vote. In 1888, as well as this year, the republicans nominated both representatives to the lower house outside of this city. There was no good reason for this action. The city delegation was extremely generous in doing this. The country should appreciate it and cast a solid vote for the ticket.

PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Director Leech Replies to Criticisms of his Course.

Executive of the Law Has not Caused the Decline.

Demand for Silver for Export Has Almost Entirely Ceased.

Importations Were Less Than Equal the Home Consumption.

Government's Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Mr. E. O. Leech, the director of the mint, makes the following statement in regard to the treasury purchases of silver bullion and the causes of the recent decline in the market price of silver:

The treasury method of purchasing silver has been criticized in these particulars:

First—That the large purchases by the department do not induce all the silver bought.

Second—That the London price is used as a basis of government purchase.

Third—That the bids to the government are on a decimal system and lend to favoritism.

In regard to the first criticism, I may say that the government purchases silver as it does bonds, or indeed any article in considerable quantity by public competition, the lowest offers being always accepted, provided they do not exceed the highest market price. For the benefit of small producers, however, who would otherwise be obliged to trade through middle men, the superintendents of the mints are authorized to purchase small lots at a price fixed from day to day by the director of the mint, corresponding to the market price of silver. These purchases average possibly a half million ounces a month, and are reported to the treasury weekly.

Second—It is not true that the London prices have been used as the basis of silver purchases under the new law.

Third—In regard to the government quotations being on a decimal basis, one of our critics is made to say, "As the suspicious and significant fact in regard to the government's purchases of late is that houses offering large lots have been underbid by the hundredth part of a cent, the government's quotations are on the decimal basis, which is a great advantage to those who may have advance information in regard to the price the government is willing to pay."

The idea, demand for silver for export has almost entirely ceased. Not only is this the case, but large quantities of foreign silver have been shipped to the United States. This is shown conclusively by the fact that the imports of silver into the United States from May 1 to September 30, the present year, have exceeded the exports by $4,923,175, while for the corresponding period of last year the exports of silver exceeded the imports by $5,948,000, a deficiency of $1,872,165. This accounts for the fact that, while the government has purchased an amount equal to the current production of our mines, the stock has not diminished. These facts of themselves are sufficient to account for the decline which has taken place.

It is well known that we are in the midst of the most active mining season. Undoubtedly the production of silver has been stimulated by the passing of the new silver law. I have just returned from a visit to the large silver mines in the west, and I know from personal observation that the mines are producing large quantities of silver to-day, which were shut down when the price of silver and lead reached a very low figure. No sensible person likes to make prophecies, and especially on a subject which has proved so elusive as silver, but certainly one who "has made a close study of the silver question" ought to find in the facts mentioned sufficient causes for the recent decline without seeking for imaginary reasons and casting slurs upon the treasury method of purchases. The new silver law has been executed by the treasury department in the utmost good faith and in the same friendly spirit toward silver which characterized the passage of the act, and the manner of its execution has not had the most remote bearing upon the recent decline in price.

Union Pacific Boycott.

BOSTON, October 28.—Vice President Lane of the Union Pacific railroad was seen to-day, with regard to the stories with which the "street" of late has teemed, derogatory to the Union Pacific, its management, etc. With regard to the boycott and the effect thereof, Mr. Lane said: "The west-bound through business is really all that is affected, and even this can suffer but little." Mr. Lane also remarked that the Union Pacific Northwestern alliance really concerns nobody but the two roads interested; that what they do is their own business. The Union Pacific is not at all disturbed by the so called boycott, and they find in the causes leading to it and in the ill feeling of competitors an inspiration for all the recent wild reports concerning the road.

A Sensational Trial.

ELDORADO, Kas., October 28.—One of the most interesting and sensational cases in the history of southern Kansas courts is on trial in this city to-day on a change of venue from Cowley county. It is a criminal action against Dr. E. B. Emery and E. A. Peckham, who are charged with performing a criminal operation on Miss Alpha Ellis, of Secan, at Arkansas City, which caused her death last April. The history of the case as developed at the preliminary trial is as follows: A year ago Miss Ellis went from Secan, her home, to Winfield, where she worked as a stenographer. She moved in the best society and received the attention of S. E. Peckham, a young society leader, and the two became fast friends. During the winter she returned to Secan and was cashier in the bank of Secan. About March 20 she left Secan on a visit to Winfield, but went to Arkansas City and registered at the Gladstone house. Here she met Dr. Emery, and in a day or two Miss Ellis and Peckham went to the Fifth Avenue hotel, where they registered under an assumed name and she died April 6th.

A statement alleged to have been made by the young lady to Dr. Emery, and overheard by Dr. Wolfe, excited suspicion. It was: "Don't let pa or ma kill him." The body of the dead girl was exhumed, and a criminal operation was found to have been performed. Peckham and Emery were arrested. The whole country was excited, and lynching was talked of. Public meetings were held, and a change of venue to Butler county was granted. About 50 witnesses and lawyers are here, including the best legal talent in southwestern Kansas. The entire day was consumed in obtaining a jury.

The Standing Rock Trouble.

BISMARCK, N. D., October 28.—Kicking Horse, the great Sioux prophet, seems to be responsible for most of the trouble at Standing Rock. He claims to have visited Heaven and returned to earth to tell the Indians what good things are in store for them. Major McLaughlin ordered him off the reservation and confined several other troublesome spirits in the guard house. The Indians have been making day and night hideous. Kicking Horse is cunning enough to mix Christian doctrine with his prophetic utterances. He tells them they must kill the whites, as the Great Spirit would take care of them. He declares the time will soon come when the Indians will occupy the earth to the exclusion of the whites. If it were spring instead of fall there would be danger of an uprising, but it is not believed it will now occur. Sitting Bull is doing all he can to foment disturbance.

No Fears Felt.

CHICAGO, October 28.—At army headquarters this morning, Colonel Corbin said that as far as the reported contemplated outbreak of Indians at Standing Rock agency was concerned, it had become an old story. "Old Sitting Bull," he said, "has had a few dissatisfied followers about him for a long time, but it can be safe to say there is no truth in the report. Then again, General Miles is now in the field right up in that country, and he will no doubt give the matter personal attention."

E. F. Brown, of Aspen, Colo., who has traveled extensively throughout the country adjacent to the Uintah reservation, and is familiar with the relations between the citizens of Glenwood Springs and the Utes, says there is no reason for any apprehension on the part of the Glenwood people, as Uintah is situated near ya hundred miles away.

The fact of the matter is that business is pretty dull at Glenwood Springs, and any talk of this kind will tend to enliven things there. Then over in the vicinity of Meeker, Colo., which is the nearest town to the agency, the merchants invite trade from the Indians. They like their trade, and the cattlemen sick when the Indians come on their land. I think the alarm is premature.

Utes will be Taken Back.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The Indian bureau is in receipt of a telegram to the president, from Governor Cooper, to the effect that bands of Ute Indians are off their reservation in Colorado, slaughtering game, damaging private property and greatly endangering the peace. By direction of the secretary of the interior, Agent Waugh has been directed to take prompt steps to return the depredating Indians to their reservations. The secretary of war has also given the necessary instructions to the local military authorities.

Arizona's Indians.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—In his annual report upon the operations of the army in the department of Arizona, Brigadier General Grierson, commanding, says now that Forts McDowell and Verde have been abandoned, with a view to their early transfer to the interior department for Indian school purposes, the authorities should consider the advisability of reducing with the least possible delay the number of Indians in the vicinity of the San Carlos agency by removal of the Yuma and Mojave Indians to those reservations. Keeping so many Indians at San Carlos is detrimental to their advancement and tends to renewal of old feuds.

White men have taken up nearly all the hunting and grazing grounds of the peaceable Yavai Supai Indians, in Cataract canon, Arizona, and these Indians have become exasperated to such a degree that trouble is likely to arise at any time. Therefore, Grierson recommends that "Black Tanks," their hereditary winter camp, taken from them by white men two years ago, be restored; that their reservation be enlarged, and their title made good.

The report says surveys have shown that a railroad can be constructed throughout the Grand Canon of the Colorado, at a feasible cost, and liberal encouragement should be given by the government to hasten the completion and open up that famous wonder land, now beyond the reach of many. Grierson disapproves of the proposition made by the Indian inspector to organize a regiment of Indians, as dangerous.

Posts at Forts Lowell, Grant and Bayard, says the general, can be abandoned without detriment to the service, and such of the troops stationed there as can not be provided for in New Mexico and Arizona may be removed elsewhere. The post at Fort Union could be abandoned at once by transferring Troop G, Sixth cavalry, to Fort Wingate; Company C, Tenth infantry, to Fort Marcy, and Company E, of that regiment, to Fort Stanton. Grierson renews his recommendation that the present military reservation at San Pedro, Cal., be enlarged, as it is the most available place for a harbor adjacent to Los Angeles.

The small, poorly-situated post of San Diego, Cala., should be disposed of and a more suitable reservation obtained without delay, in order that a large post may be permanently established at that important seaport and facilities afforded for the proper fortification of Point Loma. The best site is at North island and the peninsula on the east side of the bay entrance. Grierson says congress should make liberal appropriations for the purchase of such tracts and the construction of permanent posts for the accommodation of troops now at inadequate posts where they are no longer needed and which must soon be abandoned. Natural obviate the necessity for keeping so many troops in localities where hardships and privations have to be endured, as they should be concentrated on the sea coast where they can be made comfortable, instructed and disciplined. In view of the recent unwarranted attempt to grab Lower California from Mexico, the present time is auspicious for the establishment of these permanent posts.

The general speaks with satisfaction of the marked improvement in the condition of the Indians of the White Mountain reservation, and recommends that they have a separate agency; that a good school be established at Fort Apache. Grierson says the Chiricahuas still attached to the Tula agency should have a separate agent; that Bartholomew, the agent, spends his time with the Utes seeking to accomplish their removal. The clerk, Stalsheimer, a former agent, who converted the reservation into a cattle range and used the Chiricahua reservation for the same purpose, is an enemy of the Indians and should have nothing to do with either agency.

Given to the Jury.

DENVER, October 28.—The evidence in the celebrated city detective case was concluded last evening, Mr. Cayless introducing several men for the purpose of proving the good character of his clients, Messrs. Warrous and Crocker. This morning Judge Decker submitted his instructions to the jury. They are elaborate, and deal most carefully with the fine questions involved in this most peculiar case. The opening argument was made by Judge Belford, who threw hot shot into the city detective force in general. The defendants were painted in colors of deepest black. It was almost noon when Edgar Cayless arose to reply. Beginning with a review of his adversary's address, he gradually warmed up, and claimed general attention. Mr. Stevens concluded for the state. The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock they are still out.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

DENVER, October 28.—The jury in the detectives assault case late to-night returned a verdict against Warrous of assault to do bodily harm, and against Crocker of assault and battery. An appeal will probably be taken. The penalty according to the law in Warrous' case is $200 fine and six months in the penitentiary.

In a Hurry to Get Rich.

DENVER, October 28.—Harry Forrester, alias George Evans, alias E. Combs, was arrested yesterday evening by Chief Boar on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Forrester is now confined in the city jail and will be given a hearing before a justice of the peace to-morrow morning. The prisoner is a colored man, about 23 years old, and claims to have a wife living at Kansas City, where he hails from. He says he has a little home there with a big mortgage on it, and it was to cancel this incumbrance that he forsook honest work and resorted to making money unlawfully. Forrester's manner of operating is quick, novel and very successful, and he works among the wealthy citizens. He represents himself to be an authorized collector for a colored orphans' home, that is to be built at some convenient point. While operating in this city, the "home" was to be located near the colored church on Twenty-third avenue, but when he was collecting in Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Leadville, and all through Kansas, he located the "home" in an eastern state. His victims in this city number about one hundred, each having subscribed from $1 to $5.

Ed. Smith in the East.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The glove contest between Geo. Godfrey, of Boston, and Ed. Smith, of Denver, which takes place at the Puritan Athletic club, Long Island City, November 12, promises to be one of the liveliest boxing events of the season. Ed. Smith, who is comparatively a stranger in the east, arrived here yesterday from Belfast, N. Y., where he has been training. He left for Hempstead, Long Island, where he will finish training. Ed. Smith wins the fight if he wins by any generous margin. Smith weighed 185 pounds yesterday. Wm. Muldoon, who has been training the pugilist, is confident the western man will win. "I'm showing with Peter Jackson, in Chicago," said Muldoon, "proves to me that Smith is a great boxer. He was the fresher of the pair at the end of the 5th round and would have defeated the Black Demon, I think, in ten rounds more."

Barnum's Circus Wrecked.

MACON, Ga., October 28.—Barnum's circus train, in five sections, left Macon this morning at 3 o'clock for Athens, on the Covington and Macon road. Five miles from Montice the train men lost control of the third section in a long down grade, and it dashed into the rear of the second section, on the end of which was the cook's car, preceded by a car containing horses. A man named Kelley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., in the cars, was killed and another man name unknown, was badly hurt. Eight horses in the forward car were killed. The two engines pulling the third section were derailed and badly damaged, as were six or eight cars following. The fireman of the first engine, Lewis Glenning, was instantly killed. The engineers of both engines and the other fireman jumped. The show will lose two or three appointments. The track will be cleared to-night.

Twenty-five Years a Priest.

CHICAGO, October 28.—The opening ceremonies in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Feehan's elevation to the priesthood was held this morning in the cathedral. Four hundred priests and many dignitaries were present. Many persons were unable to gain entrance to the edifice. Pontifical high mass was celebrated with the archbishop as celebrant. The sermon was preached by Bishop Hogan of Kansas City. At the close of the services the priests and prelates went in carriages to the Auditorium hotel, where a banquet was served.

SCORES A VICTORY.

Judge Story Replies to the Charges of the News.

What He Says Now and What He Says Later.

Simply Fights Against Political Enemies in Arkansas.

Will He Resign at His Leisure or Dying &c.

Readers of the GAZETTE who are familiar with the attacks being made upon Judge Story, republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, by the democratic press, will be interested in the following which was furnished the press of the state Thursday by Chairman Ashley of the state central committee:

OURAY, COLO., October 28, 1889.

To the Chairman of the State Central Committee:

SIR—In my letter to you denying the truth of the infamous charges against my character, that appeared in the Rocky Mountain News, I stated that I would fully, fairly and squarely meet every charge against my character. This has been done by copious extracts from the printed reports of congressional committees appointed to investigate my case in 1876. These reports fully and completely exonerated me on each and every charge brought against me by personal and political enemies, and these published records establish the fact that, before I tendered my resignation as judge of the western district of Arkansas, the judicial committee in my case had completed their investigations and asked to be discharged, having failed to find anything against me. (See house journal, first session, Forty-third congress, page [illegible]).

The unexpected letter of Judge Caldwell, judge of the United States circuit court of this circuit, who, during the time I was judge of the western district of Arkansas, was judge of the eastern district of that state, who knew me personally and my reputation for integrity, and who was cognizant of the bitter personal and political attack made upon me at the hands of Warrous in Arkansas, so fully and completely refutes the statements of my assailants that to those who know him we, any further reply to their accusations would be superfluous.

The letter of the Hon. B. F. Butler, who was the chairman of the judiciary committee at the time of the investigation of the charges preferred against me in 1876, is, I believe, sufficiently strong in its statement to set at rest forever any further controversy as to the belief of that committee regarding the utter falsity of the charges made against me, and furthermore shows the utterly worthless character of the evidence upon which my enemies sought to ruin me.

The letter by the clerk of my court, by my direction, on July 2, 1878, (see page 198 report of judiciary committee) establishes the fact that I courted investigation in the alleged bribery case by Nash, and asked that he, Nash, be protected from the result of any bribery or attempted bribery of any of the officers of my court, and urged upon the attorney-general of the United States that a full and complete investigation of all the charges against me be had in the interests of the people of my judicial district, and nearly a year before these charges were made against me at Washington I had written to him and called his attention to the fact that I was satisfied a strong effort was being made to prevent any investigation into these charges and thereby keep a cloud hanging over me.

At the time the editor of the Rocky Mountain News published the article entitled "Story's Sin," he knew from a printed copy of the testimony he had before him, that the charge of bribery had been made against me by one James S. Robinson, a scoundrel who had been disbarred in Texas for corrupt practices; that Robinson disclaimed all personal knowledge of the charge and attempted to support it only by affidavits drawn by himself, purporting to have been made by a man named Nash, a squaw man who had married an Indian woman to enable him to acquire a residence in the Indian territory; that Robinson was compelled on cross-examination to admit that he had said Nash was the most corrupt man he had ever known; that the moment the report of the alleged bribery came to my knowledge I referred it to the grand jury and directed the most searching investigation by them; that Robinson tried to prevent the investigation and spirited away the witnesses and was ruled by me to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in so doing; that Robinson refused to answer and tried to intimidate me in the investigation, and thereupon I promptly disbarred him; that I then wrote to the attorney general of the United States, asking him to obtain a full and unconditional pardon for Nash for any supposed bribery committed by him, so that I could compel Nash to answer in open court, he having refused to do so by Robinson's advice, on the ground that he could not do so without criminating himself, although he had been promised immunity by the district attorney; that the grand jury unanimously reported that the whole matter was a fabrication; that one of my most bitter enemies testified before the congressional committee that he had conversed with Nash, at the instance of one of Nash's friends, regarding the charge of bribery, and after talking with Nash he turned from him in utter disgust and declared that the charge was a fabrication; that Robinson himself voluntarily moved to strike out his own statements in relation thereto, and was compelled to testify that if he were trying to, he would, upon the evidence introduced against me, convict one of the charge; that the attorney general of the United States stated that he had examined into the charge and believed it to be a fabrication, and finally the editor of the News knew, or might easily have known, from such records that the committee before whom these charges were preferred fully exonerated me and acquitted them upon the table before Congress. Nevertheless, with all this evidence before him, he deliberately suppressed it and asserted in bold headlines: "He was proven he accepted bribes to pervert the power of his office," when he well knew that this charge, and each and every charge made against me, was infamously false, and I will now, once and forever, so declare them to be false, and the person who asserts them to be true to be a willful and malicious liar. The editor of the Rocky Mountain News knew, from the testimony before him, that the whole fight made against me in Arkansas grew out of my refusal to do the political bidding of the contending factions in that state, and my refusal to permit the court, over which I presided, to be used as a political machine, and that Ben. T. Du Val, from whose report he quotes in his article headed, "Story's Sin, Chapter II," was one of the principal prosecutors against me in the investigation before the judiciary committee, and possibly the political character of the fight, and the utter inability of my enemies to establish anything against me, could not be better shown than by the fact that, notwithstanding Du Val spent thousands of dollars of the public money and many months of time in these investigations, the sum and substance of his report, so far as I am concerned, is summed up in the words of my bitter personal enemy, Du Val, as follows: "That Judge Story conducted himself with so little firmness and dignity as to induce a suspicion of his complicity in the transactions of the marshal." The worthlessness of this statement, born solely of his enmity toward me, is shown from the fact that, true to his instincts, he further asserts that I resigned to escape impeachment, a false idea easily disproved by congressional records that only the most reckless of falsifiers would have cared to make the assertion, as my resignation on file in the department of justice at Washington will show that it was made previous to Du Val's appointment and subsequent to the report of the judiciary committee investigating the charges against me.

That, on the suggestion of the district attorney, I admitted to bail a certain paralytic who had been convicted of murder, and whom the district attorney believed had been convicted on insufficient evidence, whose attending physician asserted could not live long in confinement, and on whose behalf a motion for a new trial was pending, is true. The result in this case, the man dying in jail upon being surrendered by his bondsmen before a new trial of his case could be had, is, I think, sufficient justification of my simple humanity in this case.

After the congressional judiciary committee had laid the charges preferred against me on the table, and I could honorably resign, I did so, and then, after taking time to close out my business in Arkansas, I left the state where I had fought to maintain my integrity of character until I had become almost a physical wreck and was financially bankrupt, and proceeded to take up my residence in Colorado.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I hope none of my friends will attempt to palliate or apologize for my conduct in Arkansas. I have no apologies to make for my conduct there or elsewhere. My whole nature revolts at having it palliated by a lapse of time or by having led a supposed new life here. If elected lieutenant-governor of this state I shall do here as I did there, doing the right as God gives me to see the right, regardless of consequences. Respectfully,

WM. STORY.

A Strike Threatened.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., October 30.—The workmen of all plants operated by the H. C. Frick Coke company served notice on General Manager Lynch that unless Andy Verostic, the discharged local committeeman of the Tip Top works, is reinstated, they will quit work at the expiration of six days. The notice will expire Monday and unless there is an adjustment there will be a strike of ten thousand men. The national officers have endorsed the actions of the district officers.

The Sultan Punished.

LONDON, October 30.—Advices from Mombasa state that nine hundred seamen and marines and one hundred and fifty Indian troops took part in the storming of the town of Vitu, which was captured and burned Tuesday by forces sent there to punish the natives for massacring a number of Germans. Many natives were killed. A few members of the British force were wounded. A reward of 15,000 rupees has been offered for the capture of Barasy, sultan of Vitu.

Recalled by Spain.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Secretary Blaine has denied the statement made that he did not request the recall of Murango, minister of Spain to the United States. He says it is not true that relations between them are strained. The recall is due solely to a change of administration in the Spanish government.

Mr. Dawson Mayer, ex-vice president of the Travelers Protective association, has been in the city for a couple of days distributing copies of the beautiful book which he has recently gotten out. The book is entitled "Reminiscences of the Eighth Annual T. P. A. Convention," and is dedicated to the delegates, guests and Colorado division. Mr. Mayer has been at work constantly upon the publication since the adjournment of the T. P. A., which met in Denver last summer, and has produced a book that will be of great value in advertising the state and of special interest to the traveling men and their friends. The book contains the minutes of the session of the body, its constitution and by-laws and write-ups of the various points visited by the traveling men during their grand excursion. Colorado Springs comes in for a good notice, which is very kind in Mr. Mayer as he received very little encouragement in this city. The book sells at 25 cents a copy and can be procured at the Alamo hotel, or at the GAZETTE counting room. It is being sold at a loss upon the actual cost and is a book worth having.

Mr. Hawkins, of this city, has presented the free reading rooms of the Soo at Union, seventy volumes of bound books, mostly suitable for young people. They make a very valuable acquisition to the library.

A marriage license was issued Tuesday to E. L. Desourdy and Miss Bertha Santa, both of Colorado Springs.

The Husking Bee.

Tuesday night was the date set for "The Husking Bee" at the Colorado Springs Gardens, and more beautiful weather could not have been wished for it. As early as 7 o'clock carriages began to arrive, and an hour later over a hundred persons were industriously husking corn in fond hopes of finding "red ears." Every now and again a shout would go up, as someone more lucky than his neighbor would run on a prize. Mr. F. W. Latham, chief husker, assisted by his wife, made everyone feel at home at once and all were unanimous in praising the entertainment and the perfect manner in which everything was managed.

The Centennial State band, in full uniform, was in attendance and played continually throughout the evening, and, with laughter and song, the scene was a gay one until about half past nine, when all were invited into the house to a supper of sandwiches, doughnuts, pie and coffee. Then after a ramble over the cliffs in the bright moonlight, "good-nights" were said, and the very novel and pleasant entertainment tendered by Messrs. Earich & White was over.

The Aamold Concert.

It is usually difficult to get a large audience to attend a concert, in the opera house for some reason, no matter what the attraction. Tuesday night was an exception, however, for the Aamold concert, under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Aid society, was well attended, the lower portion of the house being well filled and many occupying seats in the balcony. Those who attended had the pleasure of listening to one of the best concerts of the year. Herr Aamold, the violinist, made a splendid impression and after his first number was rapturously received by the audience upon each appearance. The principal interest of the evening centered in the playing of Louis Sibel, the child pianist. The playing of the little fellow is quite remarkable, his execution being excellent. Mrs. Fannie Aixen Tucker was the vocalist of the occasion, and received an ovation upon each appearance. The lady is one of the most popular singers in the city. She was in excellent voice and was compelled to respond to an encore after her first number. The Aid society will realize very nicely from the entertainment.

Captured the Second Prize.

Canton Colfax, No. 2, P. M., I. O. O. F., returned on special train Friday October 25 from Pueblo, bringing with them the second prize of $200 in gold, awarded for their efficiency in drill. The contest was between three cantons of Denver and two of Pueblo and Canton Colfax, of Colorado Springs. Canton Colfax, although it did not secure the first prize on account of two slight errors, it was conceded by all present that they were the best drilled canton in the field, performing all the difficult movements with the precision of regulars. This canton has always been drilled by Past Captain A. E. Wraite, to whom great credit is due for the proficiency it has attained. Pike's Peak lodge, I. O. O. F., is exultant, and may well feel proud of its military company.

Head Consul Falkenburg visited the camp of Modern Woodmen at Manitou Tuesday. There was a large attendance and an enthusiastic meeting. One week from next Tuesday night he will again visit the camp there and with the assistance of General J. W. Browning and Deputy W. E. Cuncey will exemplify the entire work of the order. The camps of this city and also the camp at Colorado City will go over on the regular 6.40 evening train and arrangements have been made for a special train to bring them home after the camp is dismissed. This will be an unusually interesting session and will be the last time the head consul will visit the camps in this locality this year. He addressed a social session at Colorado City Wednesday, and will be present to close the charter of the new camp in this city a week from next Monday night.

Mr. F. B. Marsh, the agent of the King Bridge company, of Cleveland, has arrived in the city to overlook the work to be done here by his company. Mr. Marsh states that the county bridge over the Fountain at Tejon street is expected in a short time. He is busy at present making drawings for the Rock Island and Rio Grande companies for a viaduct and bridge over the Monument at Bijou street. They wish to make comparisons of cost in regard to the viaduct at the different crossings. President Cable of the Rock Island went to Denver Tuesday to consult with General Manager Smith in regard to the bridge and other matters. Mr. Marsh has the photographs of many of the handsome bridges put in by his company and says that if they were all put together they would measure some 800 miles.

At half past 8 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. N. E. Parker in this city, the contracting parties being Miss Ida Parker, a very pretty and estimable young lady of this city, and Mr. Will E. Hutchins, a popular young merchant of Boston, Mass. After a trip east the couple will make the latter place their home.

Miss McCullough, of Chicago, who has been the guest of the Misses Lela and Mabel Horn for the past two months, left for her home Tuesday after a very pleasant visit.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

BILL NYE TRES-TO DISSUADE MR. REED FROM BEING A CZAR.

He Cites Instances Showing That It's No Fun to Have to Reign Ten Hours Every Day, and Assures the Man from Maine That He Wouldn't Really Like It.

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The terrible suffering and the pitiful condition of the working classes throughout the country, so easily traced to the acts of that fiend in human form known as Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, who has been very properly called by a free, fearless, but perpetually outraged press the Czar of America, leads us to inquire what is a czar and whither are we tending. I had been told forty years ago that amid the citron groves and spruce gum vine-

REASONING WITH REED.

yards of Mount Katahdin, or in some clover enameled pasture of the mighty Pine Tree State, a great big coarse czar would be born, whose influence would be felt throughout Europe and as far back as Rome City, Ind., I would have hesitated in selecting Maine as a site for my own birthplace.

Each knows that there, where beneficent sunshine woos from its hiding place the scarlet which mantles to the brow of the wintergreen berry, and where the crystal sap of the somber spruce tree comes forth to gladden the heart and stimulate the salivary glands of nations yet unborn; that in the quiet of some hotbed of shingles, where the white birch spool is made, or where the scream of the sawmill or the snore of the shingle mill satures the balsam burdened air, would spring up, with blood in his eye and side whiskers on his front teeth, a cruel and corpulent czar who would enjoy biting old people. I would have controlled myself and been born elsewhere.

Maine is the hotbed of progress and American freedom. Everything in Maine is free except rum. The work of giving to the colored man the divine right of voting, as he was requested, was inaugurated and assisted in Massachusetts, which was then a part of Maine. Freedom has always been a characteristic of Maine—freedom to be, to do or to suffer; freedom to be born there and then go west to grow up with the country; freedom to remain there and behave one's self or go away to some other state; freedom to fish, cut hair or go ashore, and freedom to utilize her hallowed precincts as a birthplace, provided they be returned in good order as when first received.

It is, then, to me a most serious and a most bitter truth that comes to me now knocking for admittance at the storm door of my recently refitted and refurnished temple of reason. It is the great sorrow of a lifetime to know that in Maine, where the only true, deep and earnest dried apple pie of the great workaday world was first discovered, there should arise a middle aged czar with a knout in one hand and an ox gad in the other, at the end of which is a sharp brad three-fourths of an inch in length.

And what is it to be a czar? Ask of the blood spattered history of Europe, where you cannot even trust a hen to lay for you a pure and noble egg. Ask the man whose life is today imbittered by shivering fears and the chilling horror that even his own long trusted hens must be watched lest they insert some deadly poison in an egg while preparing it for use. Ask him at night as he cooks his own supper over a kerosene oil stove because he dare not trust the hand of his slave. Ask him as he unlaces his sheet iron corset and hangs it on a chair, or jumps into his Mosler folding bed and screws the copper covered down so that people cannot stab him in the night. Ask him as he runs his eye carelessly over this column which I am now writing, and then blots it out by means of his mucilaginous roller and a handful of black sand, regardless of a deep and earnest circle of our entire list of shocked and outraged subscribers in his empire.

This is not in the nature of a threat, but in order to lead up to the great question whither are we tending. Is the time coming when one man is to have the responsibility of this mighty government upon his shoulders? Is the day at hand when one man will have to be responsible and have to personally pay all the bills of the government? Are we to be ruled by one man who will not even allow us to think a disrespectful thought of him without danger of the knout?

Thins of the time, dear reader, if it must come, when a nice, pleasant old gentleman like Mr. Holman, of Indiana, may become the parent of a disrespectful thought regarding the czar. In fancy I can see William now, brought forcibly along the aisle, clutching eagerly and yet impotently at the desks and clothing of members as he is dragged to the desk of the speaker, with his tongue hanging out like that of a hunted stag at a stag party. Then in fancy I see him compelled to remove his Prince Albert coat and vest, and then remove sufficient of his shirt so that the czar can get at it with his knout. Then I hear the cut and echoing plunk of the knout as it descends upon the spinal xylophone of the great Objector.

Oh, it is too terrible to think of! It is too sad to anticipate! Let us hope that the day may be longer in coming than some of the papers go on to state.

What is the general tendency of the hour in other countries? Is it not toward the dissolution of empires and the disruption of dynasties? Most assuredly it is. Moreover, the monarchs themselves are not at all feeling well. The king of Holland is quite ill. His victuals instead of doing him good seem to be productive of boil in the stomach. He is often heard to wish that he was dead, and his staff have promised, so far as possible, to gratify his every wish.

The king of Spain is a brunette gentleman from quite a distance up the creek. He founders himself almost every day and then murmurs because he can contain no more. His doctor's bills, they say, would buy a good cow every year. He hates books and enjoys nothing but feeding. He takes no interest in his nice new clothes, but constantly his ear is strained to catch the sound of the 12 o'clock whistle, which announces that the hands at the castle have knocked off for dinner. He then blows off the royal digester to a square meal, to use a crude Americanism.

The king of Dahomey has had both his own and his wife's relations strained by France, and war is almost inevitable. He knows also that it will be one of those disagreeable wars in which he will have the excitement of getting some of his most indispensable brains shot out without the glory of a victory. Though he may think he is right, and that it is better to be right than to be a relative of the executive, he is almost certain to get done up by France, and go home carrying his largest brains in a collar box.

The king of Italy formed the foolish habit of cutting his hair pompadour years ago, and now he cannot make it stay down. Over and over again he has written to me to know what he should do in order to destroy or allay at least that appearance of surprise which his erect hair gives him. He says his life is imbittered by it, and that if it were not that he fears that he would frighten the Seraphim he would willingly blow out the gas and go home.

Pedro II., of Alcantara, made an assignment last year, and putting his throne out in the carriage house with burlaps over it he went abroad, telling the rump senate and house of representatives to take their old empire and never to darken his doors again. When last heard of he was preparing a magic lantern slide lecture on "How to Reign with Least Fatigue, and What Style of Scepter Is Best Fitted for Indoor Reigning."

Leopold II., of Belgium, says that if he could get the same salary from Phil Armour for sticking hogs that he does for reigning over Belgium he would be in Chicago early in November, when the great anniversary and carnival of the hog assassination of Illinois is at its full height, and he would have his clothes sent to him afterward.

Khulalonkorn I., king of Siam, says that he would rather run a soda fountain than be king. He gets all fed up in the middle of the day, and his throne fairly aches by 6 o'clock at night.

Muley Hassan, the sultan of Morocco, is tired and sick of his job, and says that if he could take a few of his best wives, and a shotgun, and a wall tent, and go out camping for about eighty-five years and let the kickers do the ruling themselves, he would be willing to do it if he could do so honorably, but it's like Jay Gould with his money, he says. The thing has no doubt made a slave of him, with a big iron collar on his neck that leaves him never day or night, but curses him even with the fear that he will lose it, and not only be again poor and forgotten, but occasionally raked up as an example and jeered at by the mob. That is why, as Muley Hassan says, a man frequently clings to a throne that has a big hornet's nest in the base of it. He hates to quit, and thus admit that he was not indispensable, or give the common people a chance to say unjust things of him when he is gone. He is like the colored man who held the bear by the tail and desired help to let go.

Wales has been very successful in some ways. He has fished up first rate, and has also made a record as the oldest prince in England, Ireland or Scotland. He is looking real rugged, but his figure reminds one of a disabled penchant with a string around it.

Georgios I., king of Greece, is a somnambulist, and hardly a night passes that he does not wander forth and fall off the edge of his kingdom somewhere. He says if he felt sure that he had made his calling and election sure he would not care how soon the summons came. He says he is tired reigning over a little clearing like Greece, where the history of all the old family business is repeated,

READING THE KING'S LETTER.

and the best thing that can be read of it is found on its tombstone. He wants to go west, he says, where hope fires the eye and warms the heart, and where weary eyed and somber memory is perpetually out of a job.

No, it is not encouraging to know, as I do, the woes of the great who are in our set. If the reader could come with me to my bright, warm library, where the glowing fire lights up the rich carving and inlaid work that delights the eye on every hand, and read over my shoulder of the cares and care and cankering sorrows of those emperors who are intimate with me, and who thus pour out their whole sad hearts to me, and ask me over and over again to get them places on the paper, he would understand that it is not everything to have a brass band of your own that plays what you like all the time, nor all joy to be so great and so powerful that you can have strychnine on your cakes if you choose, or get excused from jury duty on the grounds that you have to reign on that day.

Seriously, I hope that this czar scare will blow over, and that we may use our boilers for nest eggs in the spring, and that it may yet be well. I have too much faith in the great, strong heart of the American people to believe that they are in favor of a czar, and I also feel that if I could have an hour's quiet talk with Mr. Reed, after the members had gone home and the sergeant-at-arms is sweeping out, I could convince him that czaring is no kind of a way to live, and that there is a feeling against it, especially at Waterville and Kendall's Mills.

Somehow I feel in my heart that as soon as Mr. Reed looks the situation in the eye and reads this piece he will be man enough to say to himself, "Whatever betide, I will not be a great coarse czar."

While his constituents at home did not jump on him with that fervor which many of us had expected, Mr. Reed, I am sure, would not knowingly become a careful tyrant, with blood on his boots and a back yard full of festering corpses.

Let us all, so far as we are able, throw every tender, gentle influence around him, and we can save him before he has got a taste of human blood.

Bill Nye

Gymnasium Exhibition.

The encouragement which the Amateur Athletic club received from the splendid attendance and evident enthusiasm displayed by the crowd of spectators which turned out on the 14th to see our young athletes spread themselves on the race track, has led the management to believe that a different though perhaps quite as interesting and successful an exhibition could be given in the gymnasium on Weber street. The limited space there would necessarily restrict the sports to fencing and gymnastics, but such an exhibition if taken part in by our local athletes could not fail to interest the same people who so loudly applauded their efforts on the cinder path. Taking into consideration the undoubted fact that the applause which is dearest to the heart of the athlete is that which he receives from the fair occupants of the grand stand, the directors have determined to run this exhibition on entirely different lines from any that have been held previously and to invite the presence of ladies, promising them an exhibition which will interest all and to which the most hypercritical cannot object. In the east it is customary for the "sisters and the cousins and the aunts" of the club members to attend the gymnasium competitions and the wonderfully enlivening effect their presence has on the athletic nature must be seen to be believed. There is no reason why every member of the club should not bring his sister or, if he has none here, some other fellow's sister, to admire his dexterity on the bar or his prowess with the foil, which is allowed by all to be one of the most graceful of athletic exercises, offering all the splendid training to eye and hand that boxing does without any of its deplorable roughness. Fencing will be made the prominent feature of the show and as Mr. Vidler, who has already started classes in fencing and club swinging, hopes to manufacture a number of expert swordsmen and gymnasts from the amount of raw material which he has on hand, a really good exhibition is promised to those interested in all round athletics. The exact date has not been definitely agreed upon, but will likely be fixed for six weeks from now, thereby giving the men time to get into training. The following events will be on the programme: Fencing, club swinging, horizontal bar, parallel bar, sparring.

An Indianapolis Prodigy.

Indianapolis News.

One of the "Brazilian Brothers," who are to do the star jumping at the winter circus in London, is an Indianapolis boy. He is Arthur Furnas, son of Mr. John Furnas, a well known citizen.

"Art," as the young "Brazilian" is called by his old Indianapolis schoolmates, is about 25 years old. He used to be well known at the Tenth ward school building, on Home avenue, where he astonished the boys and girls by his muscular feats. He has just been here on a farewell visit to his parents before crossing the "big pond" to entertain the English. For several seasons he has been with Forepaugh. He now has a better thing. He is to receive pay at the rate of $25 a day during the season. Each day he is before the public sixty minutes. In these he performs some remarkable gymnastics. His weight is 200, though he does not look to be heavier than 150. His associate gymnast is a lighter man. One of their feats is this: Furnas holds his companion in his right hand, the companion standing on his head in Furnas' hand stretched upward full length. With his other hand Furnas performs feats of jugglery, holding his companion meanwhile.

"How are you able to keep your nerves steady as well as your muscles hard?" was asked of Furnas.

"By abstaining from the use of stimulants. Cigarette smoking and liquor drinking would soon unfit me for service. A cuaver might run me—and correct living keeps me in trim."

Furnas first began systematic gymnastic work in the old Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in this city. Aside from his knowledge here he has no education, but his general knowledge is considerable—and his good nerve and superb muscle are worth more than most men's brains.

The contract for the block of stores to be erected on the site of the Antlers annex has been let to S. E. Sessions.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Pork Question Now in Progress in France and Germany.

Minister Reed's Defense of the American Product.

The Subject as Presented at an Earlier Period.

PARIS, October 26.—Two of the most important United States legations in Europe are busily occupied just now in referring the American hog against the unjust aspersions of foreign protectionists. The Hon. William Walter Phelps in Berlin declares that he will not quit Germany until our pork is once more admitted into the Fatherland, and the lively correspondence which has been going on for some time in Paris between the Hon. Whitelaw Reid and M. Ribot, the French minister of foreign affairs, has got into print on both sides of the Atlantic, and speaks for itself. But there is one episode in the Franco-American imbroglio which has scarcely been touched upon in the diplomatic dispatches, and, as it is not without interest, and as I played a little part in it myself, perhaps I can tell the story better than anybody else.

I begin by giving a conversation which I had the other day with one of the judges of the supreme court of France in his retiring room in the palace of justice in this city. The judge in question, M. Herisson, was minister of commerce from 1882 to 1885, during M. Jules Ferry's long ministry, and on the fall of the cabinet was given the high judicial post which he now fills.

"It is quite true," M. Herisson began, "that I endeavored, while I was minister, to reopen our ports to American salt meats; but my action led to the parliamentary interpellation, in consequence of which I was obliged to re-establish the prohibitory decree, which is still in force.

"You know the antecedents of the question. Some time before I came into office, as a result of the trichinosis scare a decree was promulgated which excluded American pork from France. It remained in force until November, 1881, when, judging the danger past, I annulled the prohibition. Thereupon the late M. Paul Bert, who was then one of the prominent members of the chamber, declared in the sitting of December 21, that the step I had taken imperiled public health and menaced the country with an epidemic which we could never drive out of the country. He then went on much in these words:

"Should an epidemic of trichinosis declare itself, on the minister of commerce will rest the entire responsibility, since he will have authorized the introduction into France of diseased salt meats at the moment when the chamber of deputies is about to establish a law for their exclusion."

"My reply—and much of it holds as good to-day as when applied, nearly 11 years ago—was to the effect that the government had decided upon its present course after ripe reflection, and after ascertaining the opinion of the most competent scientists. The question is not a new one, I continued. From the time the interdiction was first made up to the present day various bills have been introduced, with the object of attenuating the effects of the prohibition. But they have all failed. The government was taken of the opinion, and doubtless is to-day, that the exclusion of foreign pork is a measure which might be useful at one time and the contrary at another. You see, there is only little trichinosis in Italy. It smells rather of protection. I then added that we should not deceive ourselves be alarmed without cause; that we should have a little more *sangfroid*, and especially not permit ourselves to be led away by interests which are not the interests of public health. These last words I quote from my speech. They are very apropos just now.

"At that time I examined into the subject very carefully and found that up to the moment when the prohibitory decree was issued, not a single case of illness attributable to American pork had been reported throughout all France. In Belgium, England and Switzerland, where the system of free importation then existed and exists still, I believe, not one instance of trichinosis had been discovered in 1882, when I made my examination, and I have not heard of any since, either. We supposed that this freedom from disease was the result of the process of cooking and that since no danger was experienced in England, Belgium or Switzerland, we decided that it was high time to remove the interdiction which weighed so heavily on our working classes and so increased the cost of their food." That is another quotation from my speech of December, 1882. It would not be out of place in the chamber to-day, and is as true in 1890 as it was seven years ago.

"At the conclusion of my speech, M. Paul Bert stated that the motive of his demarche was based solely and simply on a desire to protect the public health, and asked that the whole question might be thoroughly debated. So two days later the debate came off, and it was a warm and somewhat uproarious discussion. I pointed out that during three weeks in which freedom of importation had been accorded to American pork, no evil results had occurred, and then I added: 'In spite of the prohibition, American pork has never ceased to enter the country. It arrives via Antwerp, Liverpool and from all sides.' And I suppose this has been the case during the whole seven years since I made that statement. But M. Paul Bert, who, as you know, was a famous physiologist and scientist, and so carried great weight in discussions of this kind, was determined to have his way; so, notwithstanding the fact that one deputy, M. Leon Renevey, stated that the exclusion of American pork had not afforded French agriculture the protection which had been hoped for—you see, the cat is here let out of the bag—but had had a depressing influence on the commercial interests of the country, and notwithstanding the remarks of another deputy, M. Achard, who called attention to the fact that the French academy of medicine had decided, by an overwhelming majority, that, thanks to our culinary methods, the consumption of pork was completely innocuous, M. Paul Bert carried his point and the chamber of deputies tabooed American pork by a majority of 319 votes."

I break into M. Herisson's conversation here to narrate the incident mentioned at the beginning of this letter. The day after this vote I had an appointment with M. Paul Bert, and he gave me in his private study the reasons for the course which upset M. Herisson's plan and restored this arbitrary decree to its old place among the standing differences between the two great sister republics. M. Bert then told me that he did not know whether American pork contained trichinæ or not, that he had never studied the question. "Nor has the ministry, either," he then went on to say with considerable warmth. "I don't believe in this blind sort of legislation, this passing laws in the dark. If I had been convinced that M. Herisson knew what he was talking about, I should not have opposed him. I did dislike to act contrary to Mr. Morton's wishes—that is the only thing I regret in my course."

The next day I met Mr. Morton, who was then our minister in Paris, and whose vigorous efforts, seconded by M. Herisson's good sense, succeeded in doing what his predecessors and successors, through no fault of theirs, however, failed in—for the decree was actually rescinded, as we have seen, for three weeks—and I repeated to him my conversation with Paul Best and the pleasant way in which he had referred to the United States minister to France. Mr. Morton was just on the point of giving a grand dinner to the whole cabinet and, with the admirable tact which characterized him, he immediately invited M. Paul Best to the entertainment. The invitation was accepted. M. Paul Best who was very susceptible to social attraction, was of course greatly pleased to find that he was the only "outsider" present, the only other guests being M. Jules Ferry, then prime minister, and his colleagues; and from what he said to me afterwards about that evening's dinner party, and the attentions which he received from Mr. Morton, I am convinced, that if the pork debate in the chamber had occurred then, M. Herisson's conduct would have been approved by the chamber and Vice President Morton would now enjoy the honor of having removed, not only for three weeks, but permanently, this decree against the great pork interests of the United States. We are here offered a striking example of the importance of social influence in modern diplomacy, and another instance is afforded by the well known fact that the self-made American diplomatist is often the equal if not the superior of the trained ambassador of the European school.

But to return to my conversation with M. Herisson.

"It is difficult for me, now that I have withdrawn from public life, to forecast the result of the agitation at present being directed against this decree of exclusion. Perhaps the protectionists in France will now be satisfied with a tax on imported bacon, and the guarantee afforded to health by the provisions of your meat inspection bill. Personally, I have always been of the opinion that the admission of American pork would greatly facilitate commercial relations between the two countries. In any case, importation should be on condition that you establish on your side of the Atlantic an inspection service capable of preventing the shipment of diseased meat. This inspectorate would act in concert with one which might be stationed at Havre — this was my proposed arrangement with Mr. Morton back in 1883 — and on which would devolve the duty of prohibiting the disembarkment of any unhealthy meat which had escaped the notice of your authorities, or which had become tainted in any way during the sea voyage. Such a strict and double supervision would thoroughly protect the interests of public health in France. This is the plan, as I have just said, which I had in view when I was minister of commerce, and when I felt that the decree of prohibition was doing much to mar the cordial relations which should always exist between the firmly established American republic and the French republic, surrounded by so many hostile monarchies. I did my best to abrogate that unfortunate decree and to substitute for it a system of precautions which would disarm all objection to the introduction of your pork into France. This policy was, after all, nothing more than a development of that originated by M. Pirard, of the senate, my predecessor at the ministry of commerce and recently prime minister.

"But, as I have already said, my hand was forced by the protectionists, and, although the scope of the question has enlarged since 1888, their opposition will have to be counted with now and then, and that part is an important one in the present movement to rescind that same troublesome decree. I am sorry in favor of free trade, which I regard as an ideal solution of all such difficulties as this pork question. But in these days, the term free trade has become so utopian that I must admit that in practice, I simply lean in that direction. And, after all, the question of free trade versus protection is rather practical than theoretical. In politics everything is relative, nothing absolute. The protectionist view, the relation between states, the wealth of the countries concerned and the interests of agriculture—all these things must be taken into consideration in arriving at any determination. The present chamber of deputies is more thoroughly protectionist than ever before, and while the present minister of commerce is a man of very liberal ideas, I think he will not be inclined to favor measures which would provoke disturbance at the Palais Bourbon."

THEODORE STERLTON.

The Little Green Card.

From Golden Days.

It is only those people who have business relations with the government who know how exceedingly sharp the officials are. There are so many safeguards against fraud and cheating of any kind that the rogues who infest society rarely attempt any of their schemes on the government.

In the post office department this watchfulness has been reduced to such a science that the administration of affairs moves like a piece of clockwork.

One of the instruments to secure efficiency is a little green card. This card is dropped in a letter box on the street corner, and on it is marked the time it was put in and also the time it should be taken out by the carrier.

A record is kept by the chief of the carriers, and if that little card does not turn up with the other mail with which it is due, it is clear to be seen that the carrier has not taken the mail from the particular box. The object, of course, is to test the reliability of the carriers.

Where there is any complaint on the part of the citizens about the tardiness of local mails, then a little green card is dropped in one or more boxes in the district from which the complaint comes.

Sometimes it shows carelessness on the part of the carrier and sometimes it does not. This, however, not necessary that there should be complaints, for frequently these cards are put in the boxes of the most efficient men.

Of course they are happy when they discover them. But where a box is missed in which there is a green card, then the carrier is bound to get into trouble, and very serious trouble at that.

This green card has been in use by the postoffice department for a good many years in all parts of the country, and very seldom, indeed, is a carrier caught the second time.

A Tale of the Storm.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The City of Para, of the Pacific Mail company's line, came in to-day with a tale of the storm that was the most interesting of any brought in by the arriving steamers. When off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday, the City of Para encountered heavy rain squalls and a wind which by night increased to a gale. When the light of Thursday morning broke, the wind had increased to a hurricane, and late in the afternoon it was blowing one hundred miles an hour. In the middle of the night a great green sea came plunging over the starboard quarter, giving the ship a twisting lurch so as to screw her down into the water. It came with an irresistible force against the upper works of the ship, breaking in four of the shutters to the open rail and smashing three doors leading to the saloon.

Sherman Talking Politics.

PITTSBURG, October 25.—The old city hall was packed to-night by an assemblage who gathered to listen to Senator Sherman talk of politics and party. He had come direct from his home in Mansfield. After good naturedly enduring a hand shaking reception the senator was driven to the hall, where his appearance was signalized by an old-fashioned march.

Remarkable Accuracy.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—Diagrams of the first target practice on the new cruiser Philadelphia have just reached the navy department. The practice was at Gardiner's bay, October 4th, with 6-inch, 8-inch and 4-inch rapid-firing guns, and the tests were remarkable. At one range, 4,600 yards, sixty of the sixty-two shots lodged in an exact vertical line extending twenty feet above the water line, which means that every one of them would have hit an ordinary war vessel in very nearly the same place. As the ship and guns were new, this first trial is regarded as a satisfactory demonstration of the quality of our ordnance and the ability of our gunners.

Cattle Kaisers Organizing.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—For some time past there have been rumors of the formation of a strong association of cattlemen to control the market for their stock and get out of the clutches of middlemen and speculators. Andrews, one of largest stock raisers in Texas and Colorado, yesterday admitted that a scheme was not only under consideration, but organization almost accomplished. During September private circulars were sent to all leading cattlemen, asking them to assist in forming the association. Replies received are universally favorable, and it is certain that in the spring a strong association will be formed.

THE BOULEVARD.

Upper or Mesa Line Selected as the Proper Route.

The boulevard will be over the mesa route. It was so determined October 24 at a meeting of the boulevard association and prominent citizens held at the First National bank. There were present Mr. E. E. Nichols and Mayor Reddy, of Manitou, Mr. W. A. Love, of Colorado City, and Irving Howbert, J. A. Hayes, Geo. A. Parsons and others of this city. By a practically unanimous vote the mesa line was chosen as the route. This line was surveyed by Mr. F. E. Baxter, the engineer of the project, and is about five and three-fourths miles in length. It begins in Parrish's addition at Chestnut street and Prairie avenue, thence on Agua avenue, in the West Colorado Springs company's property, then through Elk Park addition to a point near the city reservoirs, west, through the Bryan addition and into Colorado City by Rosita avenue, thence into Glen View avenue, thence through Monroe and Lincoln avenue in Colorado City and near Vouches Colorado avenue just before entering the right of way secured by the rapid transit company back of Genera Adams' place. The road crosses the Garden of Gods road north of the lime works and then by easy grade over the hill near the Van Bruntt residence. The remainder of the road is nearly completed and has been described heretofore. The road will be forty feet in width and complete from Manitou to this city will cost about $40,000. The right of way has been secured and enough money practically secured to build it, with the exception of the strip between Genera Adams' place and Red Craggs. It will be largely built by people whose property it will open up. The portion in the hills near Manitou is the most expensive and the subscriptions of $5,000 each made by the rapid transit road and Mr. J. B. Wheeler are being applied there. Subscriptions are coming in for large amounts and the projectors are confident the contracts can be let for the road's construction by the latter part of next week.

The road will be graveled and put into fine condition and will probably always remain so, as the grades in it will preclude a heavy hauling. It will be free from all railroad tracks, even of the electric line with the exception of crossing the D. & R. G. railroad in this city. Even this will be avoided when the Kiowa street viaduct is built, or it can be avoided at present by using the undercrossing at Platte avenue.

Salvini the Younger.

Alexander Salvini, or Salvini the younger, as we will soon learn to call him, delighted a rather small audience at the opera house October 24. The run this season has been large audiences, but the plays have been crowding in so thick and fast and there are so many good attractions booked ahead, that some one had to suffer, and it was natural that it should be the young and unknown foreigner. It is a pity that some of the people who witnessed the painfully ranting and howling of Mantelli did not save their money for Salvini. The play was "Don Cæsar De Bazan," a good old play and like all of D'Ennery's, of romantic plot, rapid action and striking situations. One expects to find in the song of Tomaso Salvini a man of splendid physique, of pleasing address, a deep, well modulated voice, and in looking upon Alexander Salvini there is no disappointment as far as these characteristics are concerned. In addition there is little to be desired in the pronounciation of our language by the young Italian. It is only in an occasional look or sudden change of voice that one is reminded that he is listening to a foreigner. Salvini was born an actor and has caught the inspiration of his art which many try for years to acquire. Without making odious comparisons with the great actors who have essayed the role, it is enough to say that he gave a most pleasing representation of Don Cæsar, the free dance but still proud noble of Spain. He was compelled to respond to three "curtains" during the evening.

Salvini can get a much better company to support him than he has at present. Miss Belle Archer, the leading lady, gave a very pleasing rendition of Mariana, the street singer. A very slight expense would place her more in harmony with the period in which the play is supposed to have happened, by altering the style of the handsome dresses which fairly shouted the last decade of the 19th century.

LABOR MEETING.

An Independent Ticket to be Supported.

A labor meeting was held in the court house last October 25, presided over by E. M. Stephenson. The attendance was small. The sentiment of the meeting was strongly in favor of organization, and placing an independent ticket in the field. E. E. Arz addressed the meeting at some length, dwelling on the necessity for organization. He did not think there was a center in the state of Colorado, except that of Denver itself, where such an organization was more needed. Organization was the only way they could save themselves from eternal ruin and disfranchisement. It was an open fact that political agitators could buy votes, and no less than thirty-six votes were purchased in this town for seventy-two dollars. If they did not organize, labor in this country would be reduced to the same state as it is in England and Scotland at the present time. Alluding to the McKinley bill, he said it was an act to benefit the manufacturers, and workingmen would find its pressure on them this very winter.

L. A. Scramm followed with some observations on the state government, describing the state of affairs in existence as nothing less than disgraceful. E. E. Rice spoke of the centralization of power and money, and said labor was getting dangerously low. If they judged the future by the past they would not be far off from a revolution. Organization was the only remedy. A third party movement was necessary all over the country. Let them be men, not demons.

S. Yarnell remarked that they were certainly beginning to realize something must be done. The central committee had got down a little too late to accomplish much at this election, beyond discussing the merits and demerits of the two parties in the field. What was the cause of this outcry all over the country? It was simply because the American people are becoming aware of the fact that they are being dispossessed of what belongs to them. Fourteen per cent of the wealth of this country is in the hands of the people today, against 62½ per cent in 1850. Let the wealth of this nation continue in the same ratio for the next fifty years and they would find that less than one per cent of the population would own the wealth of the country and the people would be nothing less than slaves. (Applause.) He was in favor of voting for Ephraim Bartlett, McGovney and Eaton, and suggested those names be endorsed by the meeting.

The suggestion was met with loud cries in the negative, and was not made the subject of a motion. After further discussion J. Dovey moved and F. Sawyer seconded a motion, which was carried by a large majority, that an independent ticket be endorsed. The latter moved and the former also seconded another resolution, which was carried unanimously, that a meeting of the convention be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A suggestion from E. E. Rice that five others be added to the committee was also acted upon. The committee was then elected as follows: E. M. Stephenson, W. E. Vansickle, E. E. Rice, L. A. Scramm, S. Yarnell, F. Sawyer, W. Scott, and representatives from four labor organizations in the city. This terminated the proceedings.

A Brilliant Wedding.

The following account of a very brilliant wedding is taken from a Philadelphia paper of October 23, and will prove of unusual interest to Colorado Springs people.

The wedding of Miss Florence Sartori, daughter of Mr. J. B. Sartori, of 2307 DeLancey Place, and Horace G. Thornton, son of Canon Thornton, of Triero, and grandson of Earl Crumley, took place at St. James' church, Twenty second and Walnut streets, at 9 o'clock last evening. The groom is a type of the athletic class of Englishmen who have won the admiration of the reading world, and is the possessor of an extensive cattle ranch near Colorado Springs, Colo. The marriage is the climax of a romantic meeting between Mr. Thornton and Miss Sartori in Colorado, while the latter was making a tour of the state, accompanied by her aunt.

The church last evening was filled with friends, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. Rev. Dr. Joseph Newbold was the officiating clergyman. The bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, entered the church from a side door, and preceded first by the ushers, and then the bridesmaids, moved to the altar. The bride wore a gown of white satin and embroidered muslin, and orange blossoms. The maids of honor wore white tulle over white satin, and carried chrysanthemums. The maid of honor was Miss Adele Sartori, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marie Sartori, also a sister of the bride, Misses Edith, Marie and Antoinette De Coursey, of Colorado Springs, and Misses Emily and Antoinette De Coursey, of this city. The best man was Mr. F. Postlethwaite, of New York. The ushers were Mr. William McCawley, of Philadelphia; Mr. Chas. McCawley, of Washington; Mr. Cole Macneil, and Mr. Cubbery, of Colorado; Mr. E. De Coursey Hamilton, Mr. Samuel Pemberton and Mr. David Andrews, of this city. After the ceremony a reception was given at the home of the bride's father, at which among others the following were present:

Dr. and Mrs. William Bell, Hon. and Mrs. Charles Gibson, of Maryland, ex-Sheriff and Mrs. George de B. Keim, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Cadwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morton Fox, Mr. Edward Smith, president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, Miss Alice Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William McCawley, of Rosemont; Miss Gerard DeCoursey, Commodore Sartori, United States navy; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dorseson, Colonel and Mrs. Charles G. McCawley, United States marine corps, Mr. and Mrs. William Fitler, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Clark, of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. DeCoursey, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Ellison, Mr. Louis Delmoine, Mr. James Lafourcade, Beverly; Mrs. E. W. DeCoursey, of Beverly; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Harrison, Mr. Maryland Cuthbert, Miss Lafourcade.

Sheriff Jackson is now on his way to Texas with requisition papers for the return of Milton Clark. The officers, for some reason, have been very close-mouthed regarding the affair, but it was learned from private sources that the man is Elmer Besse, who is wanted in this county for cattle stealing and who jumped his bond of $2,000. Besse went to Fort Worth and assumed the name of Clark but the officers got an inkling of his whereabouts and had him taken in charge. He was working in a livery barn.

FLEETS SAYS.

Gossip on the Street—Things Heard Here and There.

Assessor Perkins has in his office a heavy iron pike that is a valuable relic. It is one of the pikes used at Harper's Ferry by John Brown and his men. It is rusty and old, the wooden portion having been burned away, but could be made a most formidable weapon yet. It was presented Mr. Perkins by a gentleman who guaranteed its genuineness, and he prizes it very highly as he knew John Brown very well. In fact he was with him at Black Jack in Kansas during the pro-slavery and free-state troubles. Hon. Mark France, of this city, was an actor in those stirring scenes during the bloody days in poor old Kansas, and was a judge at the election in Lawrence when the members of the constitutional convention were elected. He has his testimony as given before the congressional committee which afterwards investigated the affairs of the state. These two gentlemen are the only persons in the county today who were with John Brown, and it is a great treat to get them together and rehearsing the events.

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In the school room scene of "The Midnight Bell," an opportunity is given by the author for some amusing replies by the comedian of the company while being examined by Deacon Tice. But the imagination of Boyd could hardly equal what is met in the ordinary experience of almost any teacher. In our public schools the other day one of the older pupils confidently announced that the cavities of the body were the heart, the liver and the lungs. The boy who asserted that clyde was the organ of the gastric juice probably had been engaged, instead of studying his lesson, in playing ball with his classmate who said that alcohol was discovered by an Arab in 1492. A little one, evidently of Hibernian extraction, defined a tunnel as a little house with a cloth over it. That "culture is manufactured in Boston" is not far from the accepted notion, but the student intended to write cutlery.

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Speaking of children and their replies, reminds me of an anecdote that was told the other day. It is claimed to have a local origin and to be new, and it was new to me, although it may have been manufactured from a gray whiskered chestnut. A man, who conducts a general store at Woodland Park, has a young son about three or four years of age who has full liberty in the place. Recently the father found him with his pockets full of candy, and in talking to him remarked, "You are a little pig." "No, I'm not," he replied. "Why," said the father, "you do not know what a pig is." "Yes, I do," was the quick reply, "a pig is a hog's little boy." He kept the candy.

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We are very prone to regard a foreigners as ignorant of our country and our manners, when in fact they perhaps know more of them than we do ourselves. This reflection was brought to me by an incident related by the genial showman, P. T. Barnum, during the past week. Mr. Barnum last year was in London, and the lord mayor tendered him a banquet. Among other distinguished persons present were Henry Irving, ex-Mayor Oakey Hall and Edmund Yates. The lord mayor, in his address, expressed the hope that Mr. Barnum's impressions of the mother country would be pleasant, and that he would be able to see considerable of it. More than forty years before Mr. Barnum had exhibited Tom Thumb in England for three years and when he came to reply coolly informed them that he had been in more towns in that country than any man present, unless they had been commercial travelers. By the way I had a letter from Mr. Barnum, written in Denver last Friday. He says: "Am off via St. Louis at 6:00 tonight, after a most delightful fortnight's sojourn in this fairy land. Mrs. Barnum says she had not supposed there were so many rocks in the whole world as she has seen in Colorado. She enchanted."

Forest Policy for the Rocky Mountain States.

In furtherance of the forestry interests of this region we are glad to publish the following letter.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1890.

Col. E. T. Ensign, Forestry Commissioner, Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEAR SIR—Your request to express briefly my views in regard to a "forest policy for the Rocky mountain states in the immediate or near future," has been received.

My views are very simple and decided. I start on the basis that the forests, situated on the mountains, not upon agricultural soil, are of paramount importance to these states both for their material and for their influence upon soil and water flow, especially for the latter reason, and that the treatment of the forest cover affects interests far distant from the forest itself.

My second premise is that over a large part of the Rocky mountain region reforestation is very slow to take place, the organic growth is practically helpless. Nay, it can be said in parts has been made impossible by clearing, subsequent burning and washing of the soil.

My third premise is that private interests, especially in newly settled countries, are concerned, only in satisfying present wants without much thought, or care for future emergencies. Besides the influence of clearing a mountain side asserts itself often so gradually, that in the absence of immediately foreseeable consequences for the agricultural interests in the valley, argument to influence the action of the private individual in the treatment of the forest are useless, but require the more, the attention of the community. And if restriction of private ownership rights appear necessary for one reason or another, it will always be found difficult and obnoxious to exercise such restriction. Hence, I draw the conclusion, ownership by the community is the only rational forest policy, wherever the above described conditions exist.

The next question is that of designating the part of the community which should be the owner of the mountain forests. It might be the county, the individual state, the general government.

It may be argued that the community making up the county has necessarily the most immediate interest in the preservation of favorable conditions and can best guard its own interests. Yet there are often conflicts of interests arising which can be better adjusted under state ownership, and before a well settled county administration exists state ownership would be preferable.

But even state ownership, while perhaps desirable as a matter of development, would not be expedient now, and ownership by the general government for the present is preferable.

My reasons for this preference are:

First—The general government does own the lands, and the difficulties and complications attendant upon the issuance of the property can as well be avoided. If such transfer were to be effected it would necessitate almost a revolutionary change of the existing land policy of the government, which at least at present seems neither necessary nor advisable.

Second—The states with a scanty population as yet, and with all parts of their economy still to build up, had better not burden themselves with this additional duty of forest conservation except so far as they can act in it without cost to them.

Other political considerations, which need not be elaborated here, lead to the same conclusions, so that altogether the expediency of retaining in the public domain in the hands of the general government, for the present, is conceded by the unbiased students of the question, *provided the general government will do what is necessary to preserve and keep in permanent forest condition this property.*

To consider, above all things, it is necessary to properly regulate the disposal of the timber product to those who need it, to protect against fire and trespass, and to so regulate the cutting that reproduction is assured.

At present the government forces the people of the region to trespass upon the timber lands by notably owing them to obtain the needed material in a legal manner; nor does the government employ adequate means to protect its property against loss by fire, and thus its possessions become a menacing danger to adjoiners.

Two things are required to change these conditions, namely, a well organized forest administration, fully equipped, such as is provided in the bill introduced in the Forty ninth congress by Mr. S. V. Wilder; and secondly, proper laws enacted by the states, under which not only the efforts of the general government could be seconded, but which would enable the general government to protect its property.

For with the creation of sovereign states the United States has abandoned its jurisdiction and cannot enact or enforce criminal legislation on its property in those states; as taxes, in regard to its landed property in the states, exactly the same position as any private owner and can, therefore, protect it only under the laws of the state.

If, then, the Rocky mountain states propose to do anything in the interest of forest preservation, there are three ways open to them, immediately or in the near future.

First—To bring all their influence to bear upon the general government, to force into a proper care and rational management of its own timber property.

Second, to pass such legislation as will enable the owners of timber lands—and the United States as such owner—to protect their property effectually against fire and theft.

Third, to delegate to a responsible and well paid officer the duty of assisting in the carrying out of the law for the prevention of fires, and to care for the forestry interests of the state in general.

Sincerely Yours, B. E. FERNOW,
Chief of Forestry Division.

Football Jamboree.

The Colorado Springs Football club team made their first appearance Saturday against the college. The Springs team (this year minus the majority of their best players and though they made a pretty fight they were ultimately defeated by the score of 20 to 0, owing doubtless to the fact that not a man was in practice whereas the college boys not only showed good training but played a first-class combined game throughout. The Springs eleven, though somewhat chagrined at their defeat, were proud to see that the college combination was so strong, and hope that they may show to better advantage next Saturday. For the collegians, who played so well, it is invidious to mention names but Tucker, Link and Barnes were the cream, while all the rushers worked well. For the Springs King, as usual, was the pick, while Cardwell, Evans, Malone and Connell strove hard and played really well to avert an evident defeat from the start.

Gen. Browning's Visit

Gen. Browning, who has come from Denver to institute a new camp of Woodmen, was seen on the street the other afternoon. He thinks Colorado Springs is about the prettiest town in the state, while it is certainly even more delightful than when he was here last. His visit has been made very pleasant by all his old comrades of the war, for whom he has the warmest affection.

Dr. D. P. Pease, veterinary surgeon, yesterday performed the operation of neurotomy upon a valuable horse at the Lexington livery stable. This is one of the most difficult and delicate operations known to veterinary surgery.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, by a certain deed of trust made the 7th day of March, 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 7th day of March, 1889, in book 56, page 55, Orland X. Rupp, of El Paso county, aforesaid, duly conveyed to the undersigned, John L. Armit, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or his refusal, or failure or inability to act, to the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain land and premises hereinafter particularly described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note executed by Orland X. Rupp, for the principal sum of four hundred (400) dollars, payable two years after date to the order of Sheffield Phelps, with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and,

Whereas, this provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in any of the payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, then, and in that case, the whole of said principal sum thereby secured and the interest thereon to the time of the sale may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable and the said premises may be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured, and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the semi-annual interest which became due and payable upon the said promissory note on the 7th day of September, 1890, amounting to the sum of thirty (30) dollars, and said interest still remains unpaid, and the legal holder of said note having elected, under the terms of said trust deed, that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured with interest thereon to date, shall become due and payable as provided by the said deed of trust, and having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of the premises below described, in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed, and for the purposes specified therein.

Now, therefore, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and condition of said deed of trust, the undersigned, John L. Armit, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, the trustee aforesaid, or in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso or refusal, or failure or inability to act in the premises, then the undersigned, Frank W. Bowbert, of Colorado Springs, and now acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will offer for sale and sell and dispose of, to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, for the highest and best price, the same will bring in cash, on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1890, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on that day, at the front door of the county clerk's office, in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, the land and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Orland X. Rupp, his heirs and assigns therein, and which are described as follows, viz:

The northwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼), the southwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼), the southeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼), and the northeast quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty five (25), township eleven (11), south, range sixty-nine (69), west, in El Paso county, Colorado, with the appurtenances.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, the 16th day of October, 1890.

JOHN L. ARMIT,
Trustee.

Frank W. Bowbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust. wk-18-4

LUNT, ARMIT & PHELPS, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE SALE.

Whereas A. L. Roerig and W. S. Roerig, of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, did on the 13th day of February, A. D., 1889, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, book No. L, at page No. 89, of the records of said El Paso county, convey unto the undersigned, A. L. Lawton, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting county clerk of the said county of El Paso, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to wit. Lots numbered seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9), in block forty-four (44), in West Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to the West Colorado Springs Land Company, of one certain promissory note of said A. L. Roerig and W. S. Roerig, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of three hundred dollars, of which seventy-five dollars has been paid, and endorsed on said note with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from date of said note until paid, interest payable quarterly, and

Whereas, said deed of trust, provides that in case default be made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon, or the taxes and insurance on said premises, according to the tenor and effect of said note and trust deed, then, and in that case upon application of the legal holder of said note and trust deed, it should be lawful and proper for said A. L. Lawton as trustee, or in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the said county of El Paso, or refusal, or inability to act in the premises, for the then acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, to proceed to sell and dispose of said premises for the purpose of paying, and pay said principal sum and interest, taxes and costs and expenses of sale, and

Whereas, the fact is that default has been made in the payment of said note and a portion of the interest thereon, as well as the payment of the taxes on said premises, and

Whereas, the time of payment of said note, interest and taxes has passed and said note, interest and taxes is now over due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note and deed of trust and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said A. L. Lawton, trustee in said deed of trust named, or in case of my failure for any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned, Frank W. Bowbert, being the acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, the successor in trust, will on the 7th day of November, A. D., 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property, and improvements situated thereon, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 15th day of September, A. D., 1890.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.
F. W. Bowbert, Successor in Trust. wk13-td

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Oct. 18th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of county court, El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 24, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Frederick W. Snow, of Colorado Springs P. O., El Paso county, Colo., D. S. No. 15,963, for the nw qr ne qr and n hf nw qr sec. 18, tp 16 s, r 68 w, and ne qr ne qr sec 13, tp 16 s, r 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Townsend, of Fountain P. O., Colo., Samuel Keeton, Paul Dingels, Louis A. Bartlett, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

wk-18-6

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Renne and Company, proprietors of the Pioneer Chemical Works, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, composed of H. F. Renne, H. Rennie and A. N. Briggs, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Said A. N. Briggs succeeds to the business of said firm and assumes all liabilities thereof, and will make all collections of debts due the same.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 1st day of October, A. D., 1890.

RACHEL F. RENNE,
H. RENNE,
A. N. BRIGGS.

10-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Bush, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Sarah Bush, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County court of said El Paso county at the Court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the November term, 1890, on the last Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 11th day of October, 1890.

WILLIAM F. BUSH,
Administrator.

wk-18-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, James W. Heller, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did by his certain deed of trust, dated the 16th day of September, 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the 17th day of September, 1890, at page 573 of book 86 of the records of said recorder's office, convey to George A. Dunborrow, certain real estate situate in said county of El Paso and state of Colorado, particularly described in said deed of trust, and being lot 15, in block 64, of the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust signed by said James W. Heller, and payable to the order of S. Martine Rittenhouse, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, three years after the date thereof with interest at ten per cent per annum payable quarterly, or to be counted as principal, and,

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or of the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, then on application of the legal holder of said note, then it might, and should be lawful for the said trustee or his successor in trust, in case of the removal or absence from the said county of El Paso, or of the refusal or failure of the said George A. Dunborrow, to act, then the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, to advertise and sell the said real estate in said deed of trust described, in manner as in said deed prescribed, and,

Whereas, said promissory note has now become, and is past due, and the same has not been paid, nor any part thereof, nor any part of the interest accrued thereon, but default has been wholly made therein,

Now, therefore, because of the absence of said George A. Dunborrow from said El Paso county and his removal therefrom, and his failure to act herein, and at the request of the legal holder of the said promissory note, and by virtue of the authority in me vested in, and by the said deed of trust, in case of the absence and removal from the said county of El Paso, and the failure to act of the said Dunborrow, I, the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, now county clerk and acting as such, of the said county of El Paso, as successor in trust, will on Saturday, the first day of November, 1890, at the front door of the county clerk's office in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell the said real estate described in said deed of trust, viz Lot 15, in block 64, of Colorado Springs, together with all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said James W. Heller, his heirs and assigns.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Trustee and Successor in Trust
Colorado Springs, October 1st, 1890. wk-4-4

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE

STATE OF COLORADO } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO,

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for El Paso county.

In the matter of the application of Mary Louise Carpenter, Guardian of the persons and estates of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, minors, to sell real estate belonging to said minors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as guardian of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, minors, will apply to the said District court on Monday, November 3d, 1890, at the incoming of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, for an order to sell and convey the following described real estate, belonging to said minors and situated in El Paso county, state of Colorado, to-wit:

Two undivided sixths interest in and to the following property: Lots numbered one, two, three, four, five and six, in block M, in D. Russ Wood's Addition, to the city of Colorado Springs.

All those lands and premises situated in the city of Colorado Springs, described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Buenaventura Street and Cascade Avenue, in the D. Russ Wood Addition to the city of Colorado Springs, running thence south along the east line of Cascade Avenue 100 feet; thence easterly at a right angle to the last course, 190 feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of said alley, and parallel with the east line of Cascade Avenue 50 feet to the south line of Buenaventura Street; thence westerly along the said south line 190 feet to place of beginning.

Lots numbered seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), in block seventy-one (71), in the city of Colorado Springs.

Lots numbered fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), in block seventy-one (71) in the city of Colorado Springs.

The north one-half of lot number two (2), in block number two hundred and three (203), addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs.

Lot number two (2) in block number two hundred and five (205), addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs.

The north one-half of the south one-half of lot number four (4), in block number two hundred and three (203), Addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs.

Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in Charles Hallowell Trustee's subdivision of block number two hundred and twelve (212), in addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs.

As will more fully appear from the petition therefor to be then filed in said court.

MARY LOUISE CARPENTER,
Guardian of the persons and estates of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, minors.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., October 8th, 1890. wk-11-3

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Sept. 15, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on October 27th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: William Bush, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. 15,166, for the s hf of nw qr of sec 2, tp 15 s, r 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William F. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, S. P. Duffield and T. E. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

And, you William J. Wilcox, who made Pre. D. S. No. 13,566, February 16, 1888; and you William Finn, who made D. S. No. 6094, Nov. 26, 1889, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

wk-39-6

District Court.

District court will convene next Monday, and it is probable will be in session during the whole month of November. It is also probable that the time will be entirely consumed in criminal business. On Monday the docket will be called, motions made and other preliminary business attended to, after which Judge Campbell will probably adjourn court until Wednesday, to give court officials and others an opportunity to vote. The juries have both been summoned to appear on Wednesday, the grand jury at 10 a. m. and the petit jury at 2 p. m. The following is a list of the jurors drawn to serve this term:

GRAND JURY.

W. L. Bell,	Geo. R. Elsewood,
J. E. Beard,	E. C. Chiles,
Albert Matthews,	J. M. Sneeden,
Robert Donelly,	L. C. Kent,
W. H. McIntyre,	Daniel Newton,
Jno. Simmons,	A. E. Hart.

PETIT JURY.

J. W. Mumford,	G. E. Sinton,
Wm. Newman,	W. A. Kennedy,
J. C. Duncan,	Geo. O. Nevins,
G. W. Knewton,	J. F. Pebbles,
Jas. F. Roth,	R. G. Kimball,
Arthur Hutchinson,	Sol. Myers,
J. W. Doughty,	F. F. Roby,
C. E. Sabin,	Richard Ayer,
Graham Ode,	W. E. Gorham,
W. S. Stratton,	E. R. Otto,
E. E. Douglas,	E. T. Bowcher,
R. L. Belcher,	W. G. Pennington.

In to Manitou at Last.

The members of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railroad company were feeling good Thursday, and had reason to. The day marked the end of a long and expensive struggle to get the cars into Manitou. It has been the intention of the company to make a trial trip over the Manitou line for some days, but various little things transpired to prevent it. At 5 o'clock last night open car No. 9 was run out to make the trip, with Mr. James Barnes as motorneer. Among those who occupied the car were President Martin, Secretary Lawton, Director McGovney and Manager Reuben Barnes, of the electric company, Marshal Dana, Mr. W. E. Hoag and and a GAZETTE representative. The run to Manitou was made without incident, and was a very enjoyable trip. The portion of the line between Colorado City and Manitou is one of the most attractive in the system. Notice of the arrival of the car had not been given the Manitou people, so that there were very few persons at the end of the track to greet it. The trip to Manitou and return was made in an hour and a half, and the officers of the road expressed themselves as well satisfied.

Cars were started running regularly on the line Friday, giving a twenty minutes service, but later a fifteen minutes service will be made.

Free Library Officers.

The name of the Social union has been changed to "Free Reading Room and Library association, and the following have been elected board of managers for the coming year: Messrs. L. R. Ehrich, Dr. S. E. Solly, J. J. Hagerman, G. B. Turnbull, W. S. Jackson, P. K. Parrison, Lawrence Myers, Geo. B. Perry, A. E. Corman, and Mrs. C. A. Eldridge, Mrs. Marie Gwynne and Mrs. J. A. Hayes. The mayor and various pastors of the city are ex-officio members of the board. This board held a meeting Wednesday and, according to the provisions of the association's constitution, elected officers from its own number, as follows: L. R. Ehrich, president; Dr. S. E. Solly, vice president; A. E. Corman, secretary; Mrs. C. A. Eldridge, treasurer; Miss M. L. Cowles, librarian; G. B. Turnbull, Mrs. C. A. Eldridge, J. J. Hagerman, executive committee; Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, Rev. Richard Montague, Mrs. Marie Gwynne, committee on literature.

The Independent Meeting.

So far as the present campaign and election are concerned, the independent movement is dead in El Paso county. The convention called in Court House hall Oct. 25 decided not to put a ticket in the field. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. E. M. Stephenson, about 35 persons being present. In his opening remarks, he advised that no nominations be made, and said that he did so after consulting with numbers of union working men.

Mr. Rice, of the carpenters' union, followed in the same strain, and moved that no ticket be put in the field, which carried.

It was further decided that the officers should hold their positions, and call meetings for the discussion of labor and political topics, that an organization may be effected.

Mr. E. E. Artz made a speech, covering considerable ground, in which he recommended the voters to show their independence at the polls, and examine the candidates closely.

The Woodmen.

A large audience of the representative people of Colorado City greeted Head Consul Falkenburg Wednesday, when he appeared in Woodmen hall. After the opening ode the head consul was introduced by the venerable consul of the camp, and the Woodmen and the visitors present were more than pleased with the address for one hour and ten minutes. The address was dignified, eloquent and impressive. A fact which added to the merit was the compliment paid by the lecturer to competitive orders. Mr. Falkenburg made many friends by the fairness of his discussion, not only for himself but for the order which he represents.

After the lecture a solo, "Earth and Heaven" was nicely rendered by Mrs. Mary Meyers. "My Kate" was sung as a duet by two children whose names could not be obtained, and after the closing ode, a lunch of sandwiches, cake, coffee, etc., was served and a social hour was heartily enjoyed.

District Attorney Garrison has ordered a capias issued for the arrest of Editor Murray, of the Burlington Boomerang. Murray, it will be remembered, was fined $50 for contempt of court, growing out of the Hatch-Hallowell affair last spring. The fine has never been collected, and it was the apparent intention of the authorities to let the matter rest, but Mr. Garrison, it is said, has reason to believe that the editor has been talking about him in connection with the case, and otherwise stirring up strife, hence the present action. Mr. Murray was in the city one evening this week in consultation with Judge Campbell regarding the matter.

Mr. Ray went to Trinidad Friday and brought back with him Jose Jesus, Cipriano Busios and three deaf girls, all Mexicans. Juan Martinez was also to have made one of the party, but had gone with his father on a visit to New Mexico. The trouble with these Mexican children is that they never come to school of their own accord but have to be corralled and lassoed, every railroad train with its snorting locomotive being regarded with fear and trembling and the parents never consenting to the departure of the children unless the superintendent or some other agent of the school goes personally to take them in charge. The new arrivals manifest the same dread and awkwardness in climbing our stairs that characterize most of the Mexican pupils on their first coming, stairs being something unknown to the adobe one story civilization of the southern part of the state.—Colorado Index.

The Galveston, Tex., fever boom caught a number of our local capitalists lately, and last week a number of them went there, expecting to make investments. A telegram to the GAZETTE recently from one of them says: "The investors who came here from Colorado Springs have bought nothing. Prices are high; no building is going on; but little real estate is selling, and as a field for investment Galveston does not compare with Colorado Springs."

President Slocum of Colorado college arrived at home Wednesday from the east. He went in the interest of our college and had a most successful trip. Among important business was the securing of Dr. Herbert W. Magoun as teacher of Greek, and President Slocum reports a great deal of interest in our college in the east in quarters where good is likely to result. During his absence he delivered an address before the New West Educational commission in Chicago, on "The Educational Movement in New Mexico and Utah."

A telegram was received in the city Wednesday announcing the death of Dr. R. B. Sullivan, which occurred in Albany, N. Y., earlier in the day. Dr. Sullivan was about 35 years of age and came to this city some three years ago from Syracuse, N. Y., suffering with consumption. He improved for some time and began the practice of medicine here. About a month ago he was taken to New York. He leaves a wife and one child, who will continue to make this city their home.

The Grand View hotel will be in place in its new location, at the corner of Vermijo and Cascade avenues, in a short time and will present a good appearance. It is to be put into even better shape than it was originally. Mr. James McLean, the well known steward, is to have charge of the hotel and expects to open it to the public about November 20.

Rev. Dr. Bowbert, when on his way to his appointment at Colorado City, on last Sabbath afternoon was thrown to the ground by the sudden starting of the electric car while he was attempting to get off. He injured his hip, but no bones were broken and he hopes to be about in a short time.

Eight of the college students accompanied by Professors Primer and McGregor made a successful ascent of Pike's Peak on foot last Saturday. The party followed the line of the cog road, and succeeded in making the round trip from Manitou in about ten hours and a half.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS, and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Spring Valley Ranch; 1 mile from Manitou Park. Apply Weatherred Bros., Manitou, Colo. w-tf

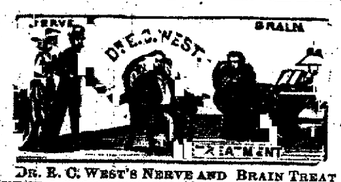
WANTED.

WANTED—Cattle to winter. This is the time of year. Address Box 16, Colorado City. w-4w

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. E. STORRS.



TRUSTEE'S SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Stanley Preston and George Clarke, of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, did on the first day of October, A. D., 1889, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the first day of October, A. D., 1889, in book 11[illegible] at page 1[illegible] thereof, convey to the undersigned E. J. Eaton, of said county, as Trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such Trustee, then to the then county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: The south one-half of the southwest quarter of section number two (2), the northwest quarter, and the north one-half of the southwest quarter of section number eleven (11), all said lands being in township number sixteen (16), south, of range number sixty-six (66) west. Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Ella E. McGovney, of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, the certain promissory note of the said Stanley Preston and George Clarke, of even date therewith for the principal sum of three hundred eighty-two and 35-100 dollars with interest thereon at the rate of fifteen (15) per cent per annum from date of said note until paid, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case the said Trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides for the payment of said note on demand, and,

Whereas, the payment of said note has been demanded, and default has been made in the payment of the same.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and, in and by virtue of the authority in us vested, by the terms of said deed of trust, I, E. J. Eaton, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned, Frank W. Bowbert, being the acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, the successor in trust, will on Monday, November 3d, A. D., 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, and state aforesaid, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

E. J. EATON,
Trustee.

F. W. Bowbert, County clerk of El Paso county, Colo., successor in trust. w-8-3

Colorado Springs, Colo., October 17, 1890.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
October 6, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 8th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Henry C. Rathke, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 3377, for the se qr ne qr and e½ se qr, sec 23 and sw qr nw qr, sec. 24, tp. 14, r 68w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William E. Kofresky, Robert E. Dunes, Charles Love and Charles Cox, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. P. BROWN,
Register.

w-4w

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Mary E. Ruff, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the November term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, James F. Ryan, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and when duly approved, be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person interested may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 22, 1890.

JAMES F. RYAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Mary E. Ruff, deceased. w-4w

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of John E. McCoy, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, James F. Ryan, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and when duly approved, be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person interested may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

F. W. BOWBERT,
County Clerk.

x-8ewtd

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 4th day of November next, at the several voting places in the County of El Paso and state of Colorado, a General Election will be held, at which time there will be submitted for adoption or rejection amendments to Article VI. of the Constitution of the State of Colorado, as follows:

Section five of Article six of the Constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 5. The Supreme court shall consist of three judges, but the General Assembly "may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members "elected to each house, provide for one or "more additional judges, and for that purpose "may increase the term of office of the Supreme judges so that the regular term of "one judge only shall expire every three years, "but the total number of judges shall not exceed six. Whenever the court shall be composed of six judges it may be arranged in two "departments, consisting of an equal number "of judges, and the business of the court distributed thereto for more speedy determination; and in cases not involving capital punishment, the judges of the department having "consideration thereof, if they shall agree, may "pronounce the decision of the court; but capital cases, and cases in which the judges of "the department having consideration thereof "do not agree, shall be determined by the whole "court. The arrangement of the court into "departments and the distribution of business "thereto, shall be by general rules adopted by "the court, and the Chief Justice shall, from "time to time as provided by such rules, assign the several judges to their respective "departments. Until the court shall be composed of six judges, a majority of the judges "shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision; *Provided*, That whenever "a case is considered by the whole court, and "the judges are equally divided in opinion, the "judgment of the lower court shall be affirmed."

SEC. 2. Section eighteen of article six of the Constitution of the State of Colorado, shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme and "District courts shall each receive such salary "as may be provided by law, and no such judge "shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or emolument for or on account of his "office, in any form whatever, nor act as attorney or counselor at law. The General Assembly may, by a vote of two-thirds of the "members elected to each house, increase any "such salaries to a sum not exceeding seven "thousand dollars per annum, and make the "same applicable to the judges then in office."

SEC. 3. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole, shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words: "For the amendments," or the words: "Against the amendments." Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments as in the other case; *Provided*, That he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number, in the order in which it appears in this act.

SEC. 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either or any of them, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the State for the canvass of votes for representatives in Congress.

That on the said day the following officers are to be elected to-wit:

One Representative in the LII. (52) Congress of the United States.

One Governor of the State of Colorado.

One Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Colorado.

One Secretary of State.
One State Treasurer.
One Auditor of State.
One Attorney General.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Two Regents of the University of Colorado.
One Senator for the Eighth Senatorial district.

Two Members of the House of Representatives from the County of El Paso.

One County Commissioner, full term.

Precinct No. 1, Eastonville—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 2, Table Rock—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 3, Monument—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 4, Husted—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term

Precinct No. 5, Colorado City—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 6, Colorado Springs—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 7, Fountain—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 8, El Paso—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 9, Woodland Park—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 10, Florissant—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 11, Manitou—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 12, Four Mile—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 13, Sun View—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 14, Edgerton—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 15, Calhan—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 16, Templeton—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 17, McFerran—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 18, Falcon—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 19, Hayden Divide—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 20, Roswell—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 21, Palmer Lake—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for long term.

Precinct No. 22, Green Mountain Falls—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Precinct No. 23, Peyton—
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.

Also one Road Overseer for each road district.

Which election will be opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

F. W. BOWBERT,
County Clerk.

x-8ewtd